

1/14/72

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, WFO (100-55286) (P)

ATTN: DOMESTIC
INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

DEMONSTRATIONS BY MEMBERS OF THE
GAY LIBERATION FRONT AGAINST THE
U. S. PARK POLICE, AREA OF THE
IWO JIMA MONUMENT, ARLINGTON,
VIRGINIA, JANUARY 6, 7, AND 8, 1972
IS - NEW LEFT
(OO:AK)

3/27/84 SPW

Re WFO nitel to the Bureau 1/4/72, and WFO nitel
to the Bureau 1/5/72.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 8 copies and for
Alexandria 2 copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above.
One copy of LHM enclosed for Alexandria should be disseminated
to U. S. Attorney's Office, Alexandria.

Source furnishing information in enclosed LHM is
[redacted] The representative of the U. S. Park Police is
Lt. [redacted] Criminal Investigative Bureau.

WFO indices on all of the persons arrested at the
Iwo Jima Monument on 1/5/72, were negative except for [redacted]

[redacted]
name appeared on a list circulated at the National con-
ference of the May Day Collective held in Atlanta, Georgia,
6/10-17/71. The May Day Collective is a group of individuals

- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 8)
- 2 - Alexandria (Enc. 2)
- ④ - WFO
 - (1- 100-53813)
 - (1- 100-55792)
 - (1- [redacted])

TTO:dam
(8)

100-33796-1112

Searched
Serialized
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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE *3/22/84* BY *SP4/dw/ST*

b2
b6
b7C
b7D

b2
b7D

WFO 100-55286

who participated in the May, 1971, demonstrations held in Washington, D. C. (WDC).

A review of WFO files reflects that [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

[REDACTED]

U. S. Park Police were advised of possible plans on the part of the Gay Activist Alliance (GAA) or other homosexuals to disrupt court proceedings on 1/20/72, regarding the 6 individuals arrested by the U. S. Park Police at the Iwo Jima Monument on 1/5/72.

Alexandria advised of these plans to disrupt court proceedings.

WFO will furnish Alexandria with copies of photographs of the 6 individuals arrested during the 1/5/72 demonstrations when these photographs are made available by the U. S. Park Police.

The LHM is classified "Confidential" because the information contained therein could identify the source and thereby adversely effect the national security interest.

LEADS

ALEXANDRIA

AT ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA. Notify appropriate agencies regarding the possibility that homosexuals may attempt to disrupt court proceedings on 1/20/72, regarding the 6 persons arrested on 1/5/72.

WASHINGTON FIELD

AT WASHINGTON, D. C. Will obtain photographs of 6 persons arrested during 1/5/72 rally at Iwo Jima Monument from U. S. Park Police.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Washington, D. C. 20535
January 14, 1972

**DEMONSTRATIONS BY MEMBERS OF THE
GAY LIBERATION FRONT AGAINST THE
U. S. PARK POLICE, AREA OF THE
IWO JIMA MONUMENT, ARLINGTON,
VIRGINIA, JANUARY 6, 7, AND 8, 1972**

On January 4, 1972, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that an individual named [] told the source on the same date that a number of homosexuals from Washington, D. C. (WDC), many of whom were residing in the Gay Liberation Front (GLF) commune, 1620 S Street, N.W., WDC, planned to establish a "vigilante" committee to stop or intervene in arrests by the U. S. Park Police of persons engaging in homosexual activity in the area of the Iwo Jima Monument, Arlington, Virginia. This activity, which was to take place on January 6, 7, and 8, 1972, was also to be directed against the Arlington police and was to involve the use of cameras to photograph police. One individual reportedly planned to carry a water pistol filled with a caustic liquid. Source estimated that 20 to 40 persons might participate in this activity.

The source advised that [] told him that persons living in the GLF commune had become incensed at recent arrests of homosexuals made by the U. S. Park Police in the area of the Iwo Jima Monument and that these persons had held a meeting on Sunday, January 2, 1972, at which time the plans to establish the "vigilante" committee were formulated. The source described the GLF as a loose knit group of homosexuals, most of whom reside in a commune at 1620 S Street, N.W., WDC. [] is an individual who, according to the source, [] associated with GLF and who was active in the May Day demonstrations held in WDC during May, 1971.

8 - Bureau
2 - Alexandria
④ - WFO (100-55286)
(1- 100-53813)
(1- 100-33796)
(1- [])

TTO:dsm
(14)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 1

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and declassification

DECLASSIFIED BY *SP4/aw/aw*

ON *3/28/84*

**DEMONSTRATIONS BY MEMBERS OF THE
GAY LIBERATION FRONT AGAINST THE
U. S. PARK POLICE**

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On January 5, 1972, the source advised that in addition to activities planned by the GLF for January 6, 7, and 8, 1972, a rally was planned for 5 p.m., January 5, 1972, at the Iwo Jima Monument, Arlington, Virginia. This rally was planned at a meeting of homosexuals held on the night of January 4, 1972, at WDC. The rally was to feature a lengthy speech and protest recent arrests of homosexuals by the U. S. Park Police in the area of the Iwo Jima Monument. The source could not estimate the number of persons who might be participating in this rally.

On January 10, 1972, the source advised that he had spoken with [] of the Gay Activist Alliance (GAA) Actions Committee, on January 7, 1972. The source described the GAA as a WDC group of homosexuals who are concerned about "gay" (homosexual) activities. Until recently, GAA has not been militant nor has it engaged to any great extent in the use of demonstrations. [] told the source that GAA was now becoming militant and plans to take steps, consisting primarily of legal action and demonstrations, to publicize and deal with alleged harassment of homosexuals by police in the WDC area and laws which the "gay" community believes to be discriminatory against homosexuals. According to [] American Civil Liberties Union and other attorneys have indicated a willingness to assist the homosexual organizations.

[] told the source that the GAA had sponsored the rally at the Iwo Jima Monument, Arlington, Virginia, on January 5, 1972, during which six persons were arrested by the U. S. Park Police. [] said that [] active in the Mattachine Society (a homosexual organization), had taken part in the planning of GAA activities and had made a futile attempt to get arrested at the Iwo Jima Monument rally. [] commented that the Park Police ignored [] during this demonstration.

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**DEMONSTRATIONS BY MEMBERS OF THE
GAY LIBERATION FRONT AGAINST THE
U. S. PARK POLICE**

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[] further told the source that the GAA did not want to be associated with the plans of members of the GLF to interfere with the U. S. Park Police on the evenings of January 6, 7, and 8, 1972, if arrests of homosexuals were attempted by the Park Police in the area of the Iwo Jima Monument. [] said that he did not know if the GLF had already attempted anything of this nature on the previous evening, January 6, 1972, or whether they still intended to go through with their plans for the remaining two nights. Witt speculated that bad weather would discourage this GLF action.

[] added that future GAA plans might include an attempt to disrupt court proceedings regarding six persons arrested during the rally at the Iwo Jima Monument on January 5, 1972. [] said that he understood that these six persons will have to go to court on January 20, 1972.

On January 12, 1972, a representative of the U. S. Park Police advised that late in the afternoon of January 5, 1972, a group of about 35 to 40 persons gathered around the Iwo Jima Monument in Arlington, Virginia. Some of these persons carried placards with wording indicating that they were members of the GLF and that they were protesting harassment of homosexuals by the Park Police. Shortly after 6 p.m. this group began to move toward a carillon located near the monument and at this time the Park Police arrested six of these individuals charging them with demonstrating without a permit. The six individuals arrested were:

[]
[]
[]
[]
[]
[]

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**DEMONSTRATIONS BY MEMBERS OF THE
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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

No serious incidents occurred during the arrests of these individuals according to the Park Police.

The U. S. Park Police representative advised further that there were no attempts made by any individuals to interfere with U. S. Park Police in the area of the Rep Jim Monument on the evenings of January 6, 7, and 8, 1972. The following article captioned "6 Arrested In Protest At Monument" appeared on page D-2 of the January 6, 1972, edition of "The Washington Post and Times Herald":

"Six men were taken into custody by U. S. Park Police at the U. S. Marine Corps Memorial in Arlington yesterday evening after a demonstration by 25 members of the Gay Activists Alliance protesting a police crackdown on homosexual offenses in the monument area.

"Fourteen uniformed park police officers moved in after a park police lieutenant told the demonstrators they could not demonstrate on federal property without a permit. The police detained six men carrying signs and let the rest of the group leave the monument grounds.

"The Gay Activists Alliance, described by its leaders as a militant homosexual civil rights group, called the demonstration after the press reported that about 60 men had been arrested near the monument on homosexual-related charges in the past four months.

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"The 60 arrests that led to yesterday's protest were made by park police undercover officers wearing long hair, mustaches, colorful shirts and tight bellbottom pants, police said. Police said the U. S. attorney's office in (sic) Alexandria ordered the crackdown after two robberies in a small woods near the monument, a popular meeting place for homosexuals.

"Most of those arrested have pleaded guilty to committing 'obscene and indecent acts' and been fined \$50 each, police said.

"We recommend our brother homosexuals do not seek romantic partners in a public place,' GAA president BOB JOHNSON told the demonstrators. 'But we also assert that this activity is the unharful activity of consenting adults, that heterosexual men and women have sought privacy to make love in wooded areas since the days of ADAM and EVE, and that the police could spend time and money to better advantage protecting us all from rapists, muggers, pushers and thieves.'

"JOHNSON, 28, who described himself as a local businessman, demanded that police use only uniformed officers to patrol the area and that all homosexuals arrested in the area be exonerated.

"Hundreds of thousands of homosexual American women and men served honorably throughout World War II,' JOHNSON said. 'What the hell are Americans now doing, subjecting their homosexual American brothers to the underhanded, undercover tactics of the police state?'"

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324/AUCBAW/MLT/LR2
ON 09/13/2006

Revised: 10 June 1966

MATTACHINE SOCIETY
AND OTHER HOMOSEXUAL ORGANIZATIONS(U)

(U) The Mattachine Society, formerly known as the Mattachine Foundation, Inc., was incorporated in April 1953 as a non-profit corporation whose primary purpose was "to conduct research in the field of homosexuality; to publish and disseminate results of such research; and to aid the social integration and rehabilitation of sexual variants." Its main office is in Los Angeles, California. A similar group which assists the Society, is organized in Washington, D.C., as the Mattachine Society of Washington. The League for Civil Education, 1154 Kearny, San Francisco, is somewhat similar to the Mattachine Society but it is not known to be a part of the latter. An organization called One, Inc., has been associated with the Society from the time of its founding.

(U) The Mattachine Society has claimed it opposes Communists and Communism and states it "will not tolerate the use of its name or organization by or for any Communist group or front."

(U) ~~(X)~~ Several individuals associated with the early beginnings of the Society or One, Inc., were known to have Communist or Communist-front connections. Present information does not indicate that the Mattachine Society either nationally or at local levels is under the control or direction of the Communist Party, USA, or other cited or designated groups.

(U) During early 1966, numerous homosexual organizations met in Kansas City, Missouri, and designated 21 May 1966, Armed Forces Day, as the first nationwide Homosexual Protest Day. Purpose of the protest was suggested by the title the organizations selected for their name the "Committee to Fight Exclusion of Homosexuals from the Armed Forces." This Committee's headquarters is at 3473 1/2 Cahuenga Boulevard, Los Angeles, California. Although the Committee threatened to picket near military installations and distribute homosexual literature, the threat did not materialize. A Committee leader, Donald R. Slater, registered as a sex offender in California, stated that the actual purpose of the Committee was to gain publicity for the homosexual movement and was not to have homosexuals enlist or be inducted into the Armed Forces.

Local Washington office

in Rm. 801

1319 F St. N.W.

WDC.

Phone 737-4959

100-33796-110

Searched
Serialized
Indexed
Filed

EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION;
DOD DIR. 5200.10 DOES NOT APPLY

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The Meaning of the Words MATTACHINE

In the Middle Ages, the Mattachine were court jesters, permitted -- from behind the masks and costumes which they wore -- to make pointed social and personal commentaries forbidden to others. In the early 1950's, when the first Mattachine Society was formed, public discussion of homosexuality was severely restricted, and so the concept of truth from behind a mask or in hiding was felt apt, hence the name. The word has now become generic for organizations working to improve the status of the homosexual.

In order to continue and expand its work for the improvement of the status of the homosexual, the Society needs your donations. Mailings, the publication of our magazine, and other overhead and operating expenses are largely covered by contributions.

The Society pays no salaries; 100% of money donated goes into activities designed to achieve our stated purposes.

To contribute to the achievement of goals which will make a better life for our nation's 15 million homosexual citizens, send your donations to:

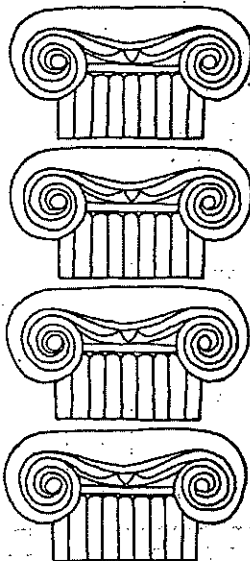
THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON
Post Office Box 1032
Washington, D.C. 20013

(Any amount is welcome.)

For further information
on the Society, telephone
(area code 202) 737-4959

The Society needs and wants new
members. For information on join-
ing, write to the above address.

WASHINGTON MATTACHINE



THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY
OF WASHINGTON

THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON is a civil liberties, social action organization, dedicated to improving the status of the homosexual citizen through a vigorous program of action.

The Society's formal Statement of Purpose is:

1. To act by any lawful means:

(a) To secure for homosexuals the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, as proclaimed for all men by the Declaration of Independence, and to secure for homosexuals the basic rights and liberties established by the word and the spirit of the Constitution of the United States;

(b) To equalize the status and position of the homosexual with those of the heterosexual by achieving equality under law, equality of opportunity, and equality in the society of his fellow men, and by eliminating adverse prejudice, both private and official;

(c) To secure for the homosexual the right, as a human being, to develop and achieve his full potential and dignity, and the right, as a citizen, to make his maximum contribution to the society in which he lives;

(d) To inform and enlighten the public about homosexuals and homosexuality;

(e) To assist, protect, and counsel the homosexual in need;

2. It is not a purpose of this organization to act as a social group, or as an agency for personal introductions.

3. This organization will cooperate with other minority organizations which are striving for the realization of full civil rights and liberties for all.

The Society maintains that, in the absence of valid evidence to the contrary, homosexuality is not a sickness, but is an orientation not different in kind from heterosexuality. It aims primarily to combat prejudice and discrimination by seeking acceptance of the homosexual as a homosexual, not by "rehabilitating" him or converting him to heterosexuality.

HISTORY

THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON was founded on November 15, 1961 as an independent organization cooperating closely with other groups espousing similar goals. Shortly thereafter a Constitution & By-Laws were adopted and officers elected.

In August, 1962, the Society sent letters to all Congressmen and other officials announcing the Society's existence and stating its purposes. Since then, the Society has pursued an energetic program of civil liberties, information and education, social service, and research.

STRUCTURE AND OPERATION

The Society is governed by four officers and an Executive Board, elected by the membership. The members also determine policy and have a direct voice in the operation of the Society. Regular membership meetings are held monthly. Most of the work of the Society is done through committees:

- Fund-Raising
- Governmental Concerns
- Membership
- Picketing & Other Lawful Demonstrations Program
- Publications
- Publicity and Public Relations
- Referral
- Religious Concerns
- Research

ACTIVITIES

A representative, but incomplete, listing of projects and endeavors in which the Society has engaged or is currently undertaking follows:

Civil Liberties

1. (a) A continuing program of seeking to confer with public officials about the problems of the homosexual.

(b) A meeting with Selective Service officials regarding problems of homosexual draft eligibles.

(c) A meeting with top Defense Department security officials, concerning security clearances for homosexuals.

2. Letters to public officials about all actions taken by them concerning homosexuals, and other relevant matters.

3. Encouraging and assisting resistance by homosexuals to adverse Federal Government action in the areas of Civil Service employment, Armed Forces discharges, and security clearance denials; and of court test cases challenging Government policy.

4. Publication and distribution of HOW TO HANDLE A FEDERAL INTERVIEW and IF YOU ARE ARRESTED leaflets.

5. Extensive testimony before a Congressional Committee on matters related to homosexuality.

6. Presentation to the U.S. Civil Rights Commission of an extensive statement: DISCRIMINATION AGAINST THE EMPLOYMENT OF HOMOSEXUALS.

7. Establishment of an active program of picketing public and private individuals and agencies which discriminate against homosexuals.

Information and Education

1. A continuing series of public appearances (2 in 1962; 5 in 1963; 14 in 1964) on radio, television, and before various public and private groups, to present information about homosexuality.

2. Public lectures by outside speakers.

3. (a) A mailing to 1,000 clergymen in the greater Washington area, to inform them of our position and to attempt to elicit their assistance.

(b) A series of meetings with local clergymen intended to eliminate the alienation which exists between the homosexual and the religious community and to enlist the aid of the clergy in the homosexuals' fight for his civil liberties and social rights.

(c) Initiation of The Washington Area Council on Religion and the Homosexual, an independent group.

Social Service

1. Establishment of a referral service, for homosexuals needing professional assistance -- lawyers, doctors, clergymen.

2. Initiation, composition, and distribution of a pamphlet: HOMOSEXUALITY AND VENEREAL DISEASES; printed by the Department of Public Health of the District of Columbia.

3. Dealing with local employment agencies, in an attempt to enlist their assistance in resolving unemployment problems among homosexuals.

4. Acting as liaison between the Metropolitan Police Department and, in rare cases which arise, homosexuals subjected to blackmail.

Research

1. A questionnaire to determine the facts on susceptibility of homosexuals to blackmail.

2. A questionnaire to determine the attitudes of psychiatrists and psychologists to homosexuality and their approaches to the problems involved.

MEMBERSHIP QUALIFICATIONS

1. Membership is open to all adults of good will who support the Society's Statement of Purpose; there are no restrictions as to race, religion, sex, or sexual preference or orientation. Two classes of membership exist:

(a) Full Membership -- open to persons living within fifty miles of Washington. Dues: \$10.00 per year.

(b) Associate Membership -- open to persons living anywhere. Dues: \$7.50 per year.

Visitors at meetings and potential Full Members must be interviewed in advance by the Executive Board.

2. Membership and mailing lists are kept absolutely confidential, accessible only to the Society's four Officers. Members may join under pseudonyms.

PUBLICATIONS

1. The Society issues a monthly publication in collaboration with the Mattachine Society of New York (EASTERN MATTACHINE MAGAZINE) which is chiefly geared for outside readership. The subscription is \$5. per year. Members receive it free.

2. THE INSIDER is a newsletter dealing with committee reports, notices, and other internal Society business and affairs. It is published monthly for members only.

ECHO:

In January, 1963, a meeting attended by representatives of Eastern homophile organizations was held in Philadelphia. Subsequently, these groups formed a loose affiliation, called ECHO (East Coast Homophile Organizations). Meeting monthly, delegates discuss cooperation and assistance among the member groups and plan for an annual public conference. The first, in 1963, in Philadelphia, had the theme "Homosexuality -- Time for Re-appraisal"; in 1964, in Washington, "Homosexuality -- Civil Liberties and Social Rights"; in 1965, New York City, "The Homosexual Citizen in the Great Society."

THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON was represented at the January 1963 meeting and has been an ECHO affiliate from its inception.

A definition of Homophile:

adjective -- pertaining to the social movement devoted to the improvement of the status of the homosexual, and to groups, activities, and literature associated with the movement; as, homophile organizations, homophile conferences, homophile publications.

Thus, there is no implication that those associated with the homophile movement, etc. are necessarily homosexual. "Homophile" and "homosexual" are not synonymous and are not substitutes for each other. In this context, it is a useful addition to our language and not a needless euphemism.

The above definition is as agreed and used by ECHO and its affiliated organizations.

CONSTITUTION

The Mattachine Society of Washington

CONSTITUTION

BY-LAWS

POLICY ADOPTION PROCEDURES

POLICIES

C O N S T I T U T I O N

of

THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

S y n o p s i s

ARTICLE 1, Name

ARTICLE 2, Purpose

Purposes; Not a social group; Cooperation with other minority groups.

ARTICLE 3, Members and Rights

Who may become a member; Procedure for joining; Probationary, full, and other classes of members; Pseudonyms; Names in Minutes and at meetings; Membership records, protection and use; Expulsion.

ARTICLE 4, Officers

Designation; Term of office; Powers and duties; Committees; Removal.

ARTICLE 5, The Executive Board

Authority; Composition; Meetings; Voting; Quorum; Overrule.

ARTICLE 6, Elections and Other Balloting

Nominations; Special elections; Manner and form of elections; Counting of ballots.

ARTICLE 7, Meetings

Regular; Special; Frequency; Notice; Quorum; Voting; Attendance of non-members.

ARTICLE 8, Dues and Finances

Establishment; Refund; Delinquency; Disbursement; Audit.

ARTICLE 9, Parliamentary Authority

Designation.

ARTICLE 10, By-laws

Relationship to Constitution; Proposal, adoption, and amendment.

ARTICLE 11, Amendment

Proposal; Consideration; Adoption.

CONSTITUTION

of

THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

ARTICLE 1, Name

This organization shall be known as The Mattachine Society of Washington.

ARTICLE 2, Purpose

Section 1. It is the purpose of this organization to act by any lawful means

(1) To secure for homosexuals the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, as proclaimed for all men by the Declaration of Independence, and to secure for homosexuals the basic rights and liberties established by the word and the spirit of the Constitution of the United States of America;

(2) To equalize the status and position of the homosexual with the status and position of the heterosexual by achieving equality under the law, equality of opportunity, and equality in the society of his fellow men, and by eliminating adverse prejudice, both private and official;

(3) To secure for the homosexual the right, as a human being, to develop and achieve his full potential and dignity, and the right, as a citizen, to make his maximum contribution to the society in which he lives;

(4) To inform and enlighten the public about homosexuals and homosexuality; and,

(5) To assist, protect, and counsel the homosexual in need.

Section 2. It is not a purpose of this organization to act as a social group or as an agency for personal introductions.

Section 3. This organization will cooperate with other minority organizations which are striving for the realization of full civil rights and liberties for all.

ARTICLE 3, Members and Rights

Section 1. All persons of good will, twenty-one years of age or over, who subscribe to the Purposes of this organization may become members.

Section 2. No person shall be denied membership because of sex, race, national origin, religious or political belief, or sexual orientation or preference.

Section 3. (a) An applicant for membership shall complete the application form required by the Executive Board and shall pay the membership application fee which may be required by a by-law. If a majority of the Executive Board shall approve the applicant, he shall become a probationary member of the organization for three months. At the end of this time, he shall automatically become a full member, unless the Executive Board, by a majority vote of its members, shall sooner terminate his membership in the organization.

(b) In addition to probationary and full members, there may be other classes of members, as shall be provided by by-law, but members in such other classes shall attend meetings of the organization and shall vote only if, and as, provided by

(c) The Secretary shall destroy and dispose of each membership application, in such a manner that it will not be available to any other person, as soon as the applicant has been accepted as a probationary member and the necessary information has been entered on the membership records, or if rejected for probationary membership, as soon as that fact has been entered on the appropriate record.

Section 4. A person may apply for membership and be entered on the records under a pseudonym, but he must provide or arrange some practical means of mail communication.

Section 5. No last names shall be reported in the Minutes nor used in any meeting by any person. Persons with the same first name shall be distinguished by the addition of an initial or initials.

Section 6. No more than two sets of membership records shall be kept, and these shall be open only to the officers of the organization. Under no circumstances whatsoever shall the membership records or any information therein be disclosed to, or be available to, anyone else.

Section 7. Any member or group of members, desiring to communicate with other members outside of a meeting about organization business, may do so by presenting the communication in writing in sufficient copies with stamped envelopes to the Secretary or another officer. If that officer shall find that the communication is permitted by this Constitution, he personally shall address the envelopes and personally shall mail the communication. The communication shall go to every member.

Section 8. Any full member who is found not to subscribe to or support the Purposes of the organization, or who has breached the security of the organization, may be expelled from the organization by a two-thirds vote of the members voting by secret ballot after written notice to him of clear and specific reasons for the expulsion and a full hearing at a meeting of the organization, if he shall request a hearing.

ARTICLE 4, Officers

Section 1. The officers shall be a President, a Vice-president, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, who shall be elected at the regular meeting in January and shall serve from the adjournment of that meeting to the adjournment of the regular meeting in the next January, or until their successors shall have been elected, whichever event shall occur later.

Section 2. The officers of this organization and the other members of the Executive Board shall adopt and shall use pseudonyms when conducting the public affairs of the organization, except when the Executive Board shall find in a particular instance for a particular officer or member of the Executive Board that compelling personal, legal, or other circumstances require otherwise.

Section 3. (a) The President shall preside at meetings of the organization and of the Executive Board.

(b) The President shall appoint the members of, and designate the chairmen of, such committees as he may deem desirable to create or that the Executive Board or the membership may direct him to create. He shall ex officio be a member, without a vote, of all committees. Committees may be dissolved by action of the Executive Board. All committee actions are subject to Executive Board approval.

(c) The President shall appoint a temporary successor to fill any elective office which shall become vacant because the incumbent shall die, resign, or be unable to serve, the member so appointed to serve until a regular or special election has been held to fill the office.

(d) The President or his designee shall represent the organization wherever or whenever a single representative is needed or is appropriate, subject to such instructions as the Executive Board may deem necessary or desirable.

Section 4. The Vice-president shall act in place of the President, whenever the President is absent or unable to serve, for as long as such absence or inability may continue, and in the event of the President's death, resignation, or extended inability to serve, shall assume the office of President until the next regular election of President.

Section 5. The Secretary shall keep formal Minutes of all meetings of the organization and a summary memorandum of action taken at each meeting of the Executive Board, which summary memorandum shall be read by the Secretary to the members of the organization at the next regular meeting of the organization; shall keep all records of the organization except those specifically assigned to others; shall, in coordination with the other officers, with the Executive Board, and with the committee chairmen, conduct the correspondence of the organization; shall send out notices of meetings; and, shall perform such other duties as the Executive Board shall assign to him.

Section 6. (a) The Treasurer, subject to the direction of the Executive Board, shall be responsible for the safekeeping of the funds of the organization, shall keep necessary financial records, shall collect and record dues, assessments, and contributions, and shall make disbursements.

(b) The Treasurer shall make a financial report at the first regular meeting in January and in July, and, upon at least ten days notice, at whatever other times the members or the Executive Board may direct.

Section 7. An officer may be removed prior to the expiration of his term of office by a three-fourths vote of the members voting by secret ballot after written notice to him of clear and specific reasons for his removal and a full hearing at a meeting of the organization, if he shall request a hearing.

ARTICLE 5, The Executive Board

Section 1. The governing body of the Society shall be an Executive Board composed of the President, the Vice-president, the Secretary, the Treasurer, and three other members who shall be elected, one each, at the regular meeting in January, May, and September to serve respectively from the adjournment of the meeting in which elected to the adjournment of the regular meeting in January, May, or September one year later, or until a successor shall have been elected, whichever event shall occur later. In addition, the retiring President shall automatically become a full member of the Board for one year.

Section 2. The Executive Board shall meet at least once in each calendar month, and whenever the President or three members of the Board shall call a meeting.

Section 3. All members of the Executive Board shall be notified at least three days in advance of any meeting of the Board, but this advance notice may be omitted for a particular meeting if at least two-thirds of the members of the Board agree to the omission, and if all of the members, whenever possible, shall have been notified of the meeting.

Section 4. The Executive Board, by a majority vote of its members, may declare vacant the office of any member of the Board who fails, without adequate explanation to the Board, to attend three consecutive meetings of the Board of which he was properly notified.

Section 5. The Executive Board shall act by a majority vote of its members voting, except as this Constitution or the By-laws shall otherwise provide.

Section 6. A majority of the Executive Board shall constitute a quorum of the Executive Board.

Section 7. Executive Board actions in matters not explicitly reserved to the Board may be overruled by a two-thirds vote of the members present at the next general meeting.

ARTICLE 6, Elections and Other Balloting

Section 1. Nominations of candidates for elective office shall be made from the floor at the regular meeting in the month preceeding the month in which the candidate elected shall assume office.

Section 2. A member may be reelected to office.

Section 3. The Executive Board, at its discretion, may call a special election by the members of the organization to fill a vacant elective office.

Section 4. (a) All elections shall be by preferential secret ballot in such form and in such manner as the Executive Board shall provide; and as shall ensure that each ballot is cast by a member entitled to vote, and that each member casts only one ballot for each office to be filled.

(b) Election shall be by a majority of the valid votes cast.

(c) In the event of a tie, there shall be a second, non-preferential mail ballot between the two tied candidates. In the event of a second tie, the decision shall be by the toss of a coin as shall be agreed between the two candidates.

Section 5. (a) The members shall be notified, at the time ballots are mailed to them for any purpose, of the time and place at which the ballots shall be counted. The time shall not be sooner than two weeks from the day the ballots are mailed to the members. Only full members are eligible to vote in a procedurally required referendum ballot.

(b) Any member, who so wishes, may be present and witness the count, and may examine, in the presence of others, the ballots cast.

(c) The Secretary shall preserve all of the ballots for at least two months after the count.

ARTICLE 7, Meetings

Section 1. Regular meetings of the organization shall be held as frequently as shall be provided by a by-law, but not less often than once in each calendar month.

Section 2. Special meetings of the organization may be called by the President, the Executive Board, or one-third of the members. The notice of a special meeting shall state the purpose of the meeting, and no action which does not pertain to the stated purpose shall be taken at the meeting.

Section 3. The members of the organization shall be notified in writing at least one week in advance of the time and place of a regular or special meeting.

Section 4. Ten per cent of the members, but not less than ten members, shall constitute a quorum for any meeting of the organization. If less than a quorum shall be present at a meeting, the members present shall take such action as may be necessary to obtain a quorum, but may act subject to ratification of their actions by the members at the next meeting at which there is a quorum.

Section 5. Action at any meeting shall be by a majority of the members voting, except as shall otherwise be provided by this Constitution or a by-law.

Section 6. No person who is not a member of the organization shall attend any meeting unless he shall be approved by at least three members of the Executive Board, and no member shall invite any person to attend any meeting without first obtaining this approval through the President or another member of the Executive Board.

ARTICLE 8, Dues and Finances

Section 1. Dues and any other financial assessment of the members shall be established by a by-law.

Section 2. Dues shall not be refunded except to

- (1) an applicant who was admitted to probationary membership and then was rejected for full membership, to the extent that he has paid dues beyond the month in which he was rejected for full membership, and
- (2) a full member, who has been expelled, to the extent that he has paid dues beyond the month in which he was expelled.

Section 3. A member who is delinquent in the payment of dues shall not vote or hold office, unless the Executive Board shall find extenuating circumstances, but shall continue to be notified of, and may participate in, meetings.

Section 4. (a) Any member who for three months does not pay his dues shall be notified in writing that he shall cease to be a member thirty days from the date of the notice unless before that time

(1) he shall pay his dues to the date of the notice, or

(2) the Executive Board shall find extenuating circumstances, in which event payment of dues by the member may be deferred by the Executive Board for not more than one year.

(b) A person whose membership is terminated for non-payment of dues may not reapply for membership sooner than one year from the day he ceased to be a member, unless he shall arrange with the Executive Board to pay his delinquent dues and the dues from the termination of his membership to the time he reapplies for membership.

Section 5. Disbursements of funds of the organization shall be made only with the approval of a majority of the Executive Board. The Executive Board shall be responsible for the conservation of the funds of the organization.

Section 6. All checks of the organization shall be signed by the President and by the Treasurer.

Section 7. The financial records of the organization shall be audited annually by a committee of three members appointed by the President with the approval of the Executive Board. No member of the Executive Board shall be appointed to the committee. The committee shall not have access to the names of the members of the organization. The committee shall report the results of its audit to the members at the next meeting.

ARTICLE 9, Parliamentary Authority

Robert's Rules of Order Revised shall be the parliamentary authority of this organization, except that where it differs from, or conflicts with, this Constitution or a by-law, this Constitution or the by-law shall prevail.

ARTICLE 10, By-laws

Section 1. This Constitution may be supplemented by by-laws, except that no by-law shall have force or effect insofar as it conflicts with this Constitution.

Section 2. A by-law or an amendment to a by-law shall be proposed by a majority of the Executive Board, or through the Executive Board by at least five percent of the members of the organization, shall be sent in writing to the members with the notice of the meeting at which the by-law or amendment shall be considered, and shall be adopted by a two-thirds vote of the members voting.

ARTICLE 11, Amendment

Section 1. Amendments to this Constitution shall be proposed by a two-thirds vote of the Executive Board, or through the Executive Board by at least ten percent of the members of the organization, and shall be sent to the members in writing with the notice of the meeting at which the amendments shall be considered.

Section 2. Amendments shall be adopted by a three-fourths vote of the members casting valid ballots in a referendum after consideration at a regular or special meeting. The referendum shall be by secret mail ballot in such form and in such manner as shall permit each member to vote for or against each separate proposed amendment, ensure that each ballot is cast by a member entitled to vote, and ensure that each member casts only one ballot in the referendum.

Section 3. "Consideration", as used in this Article, shall include all parliamentary action except tabling, postponing indefinitely, final adoption, or final rejection.

(As adopted August 27, 1963 and as amended through December 1967.)

BY - LAWS

of

THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

BY-LAW 1

Regular Meeting Time. The regular meeting of the organization shall be held at 8:00 p.m. on the first Thursday of each month, unless for any particular regular meeting the Executive Board or the members of the organization shall provide otherwise.

BY-LAW 2

Dues. Dues shall be eighteen dollars per year, payable at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents per calendar month, or fifteen dollars per year if paid in one sum, the year to begin with the first day of the calendar month in which the fifteen dollars is paid.

BY-LAW 3

Membership application fee. An applicant for membership shall pay one dollar as a membership application fee at the time he submits his application. If he is approved by the Executive Board to become a probationary member, his membership application fee shall be applied to his dues. If his application is not approved, his membership application fee shall be returned to him.

BY-LAW 4

Visitor's Fee. A visitor to any meeting of the organization shall pay a visitor's fee of one dollar, unless it shall be his first meeting or unless the Executive Board in any particular instance shall remit the fee.

BY-LAW 5

Associate members. (a) Persons eligible for membership who do not wish to become full members may apply for associate membership. After completion of the application form required by the Executive Board, such applicants may be admitted as associate members by vote of a majority of the Executive Board.

(b) Applicants for membership who reside beyond a fifty mile radius from the District of Columbia shall be admitted only as associate members. Probationary and full members who remove their residence beyond a fifty mile radius from the District of Columbia shall thereby automatically become associate members.

(c) Associate members shall not vote and may attend meetings of the organization only if approved by at least three members of the Executive Board, in the same manner as is required for non-members. Probationary and full members who become associate members may attend meetings without obtaining this approval.

(d) The dues of associate members shall be ten dollars per year, the year to begin with the first day of the calendar month in which the dues are paid. A probationary or full member whose dues are paid for a full year and who becomes an associate member before the expiration of the year shall have the portion of his dues for the unexpired part of his year as a full member credited to the dues due from him as an associate member.

(By-laws 1 - 4 as adopted August 27, 1963, By-law 5 as adopted February 6, 1964 and By-law 1 as amended through December 1963)

PROCEDURES FOR THE ADOPTION OF SOCIETY POLICY AND POSITION

The Mattachine Society of Washington

I. PROPOSAL

(a) Items of policy or position may take formal origin by:

1. Majority vote of the Executive Board.
2. Presentation to the Executive Board, in writing, by, or on behalf of any five members.

(b) Policies or positions proposed to the Executive Board by the membership must be processed by the Board, unless the Board decides that the proposal does not come within the category of formal Society policy or position.

II. DISCUSSION

(a) Proposed items of formal Society policy or position are to be submitted to the membership for discussion at a regular meeting.

(b) Notice of such discussion will be sent to the members at the time of their notification of the meeting.

III. ADOPTION

(a) Items of formal Society policy or position will be adopted upon vote of two-thirds of those casting votes in a referendum.

(b) Referendum ballots will be sent out no later than one week before the next general meeting after that at which the item of policy or position was discussed.

(c) Ballots will be counted and the results announced at the general meeting following the discussion.

(d) The policy or position will become effective upon announcement.

IV. AMENDMENT

Adopted policy or position may be amended by a two-thirds vote of those voting in a referendum ballot, after consideration at a general meeting, in accordance with procedures prescribed herein, except that no adopted policy or position may be amended within six months after its original adoption or subsequent amendment without the concurrence of the Executive Board.

V. IMPLEMENTATION

(a) All members and officers of the Society, in all dealings as such with others, will be bound by the policies and positions of the Society, except that this shall not restrict an expression of differing personal opinion or position if so designated.

(b) The Secretary shall maintain a separate record of all formal policies and positions, both those adopted and those not adopted, with minutes of the discussions and any other relevant material.

POLICIES OF
THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

POLICY 1

The Mattachine Society of Washington takes the position that in absence of valid evidence to the contrary, homosexuality is not a sickness, disturbance, or other pathology in any sense, but is merely a preference, orientation, or propensity, on par with, and not different in kind from, heterosexuality. (as adopted March 4, 1965)

POLICY 2

The Mattachine Society of Washington takes the position that the publication of physique photographs bears no relevance to its conception of the homophile movement, and that therefore no such photographs will appear in the Society's publications, and no material officially issued by The Mattachine Society of Washington will be released to any publications in which such photographs appear on a regular basis. (as adopted June 3, 1965)

POLICY 3

The Mattachine Society of Washington takes the position that all organizations which have as their primary concern the improvement of the status of the homosexual by lawful means, deserve both in their formation and operation the fullest official cooperation and assistance of The Mattachine Society of Washington. (as adopted October 4, 1965)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, WFO [redacted] (P)

DATE: 1/4/72

FROM : SA [redacted]

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☐ TE ☒ CI ☐ SI ☐ E
☐ PC ☐ PCI ☐ PSI ☐ E (Prob)
☐ E (Ghetto)

SUBJECT: [redacted]

Dates of Contact

12/30/71

File #s on which contacted (Use Titles if File #s not available or when CI provides positive information)

100-33796 [redacted]

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Purpose and results of contact

☐ NEGATIVE
☒ POSITIVE
☐ STATISTIC

On 12/30/71, the source advised the writer that he had spoken with [redacted] a person active in the Mattachine Society and other homosexual groups in WDC. The conversation took place on 12/28/71 and during the time they spoke [redacted] stated that he and ACLU attorneys were discussing the possibility of taking legal action to force officers on the Metropolitan Police Department Vice Squad to take polygraph tests. These tests would include questions concerning alleged acts of oral sodomy committed by officers with both homosexuals and women. [redacted] advised that the object is to show that sodomy laws are discriminatory and directed at homosexuals. Offr. [redacted]

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Has informant shown any indication of emotional instability, unreliability or furnishing false information? No.

☒ Informant certified that he has furnished all information obtained by him since last contact.

Coverage

PERSONAL DATA

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED

JAN 4 1972

FBI-WASH. FIELD OFFICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/19/86 BY SP4/bw/pf

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1/14/72

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, WFO (100-35286) (P)

ATTN: DOMESTIC
INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

DEMONSTRATIONS BY MEMBERS OF THE
GAY LIBERATION FRONT AGAINST THE
U. S. PARK POLICE, AREA OF THE
IWO JIMA MONUMENT, ARLINGTON,
VIRGINIA, JANUARY 6, 7, AND 8, 1972
IS - NEW LEFT
(OO:AK)

3/27/84 SPW

Re WFO nitel to the Bureau 1/4/72, and WFO nitel
to the Bureau 1/5/72.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 8 copies and for
Alexandria 2 copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above.
One copy of LHM enclosed for Alexandria should be disseminated
to U. S. Attorney's Office, Alexandria.

Source furnishing information in enclosed LHM is
[redacted] The representative of the U. S. Park Police is
Lt. [redacted] Criminal Investigative Bureau.

WFO indices on all of the persons arrested at the
Iwo Jima Monument on 1/5/72, were negative except for [redacted]

[redacted]
name appeared on a list circulated at the National con-
ference of the May Day Collective held in Atlanta, Georgia,
8/10-17/71. The May Day Collective is a group of individuals

- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 8)
- 2 - Alexandria (Enc. 2)
- ④ - WFO

(1- 100-53813)
(1- 100-33796)
(1- [redacted])

TTO:jam

(8)

Searched
Serialized

100-33796-112
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/22/84 BY SP4/ewj

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WFO 100-55286

who participated in the May, 1971, demonstrations held in Washington, D. C. (WDC).

A review of WFO files reflects that [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
U. S. Park Police were advised of possible plans on the part of the Gay Activist Alliance (GAA) or other homosexuals to disrupt court proceedings on 1/20/72, regarding the 6 individuals arrested by the U. S. Park Police at the Iwo Jima Monument on 1/5/72.

Alexandria advised of these plans to disrupt court proceedings.

WFO will furnish Alexandria with copies of photographs of the 6 individuals arrested during the 1/5/72 demonstrations when these photographs are made available by the U. S. Park Police.

The LHM is classified "Confidential" because the information contained therein could identify the source and thereby adversely affect the national security interest.

LEADS

ALEXANDRIA

AT ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA. Notify appropriate agencies regarding the possibility that homosexuals may attempt to disrupt court proceedings on 1/20/72, regarding the 6 persons arrested on 1/5/72.

WASHINGTON FIELD

AT WASHINGTON, D. C. Will obtain photographs of 6 persons arrested during 1/5/72 rally at Iwo Jima Monument from U. S. Park Police.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Washington, D. C. 20535
January 14, 1972

**DEMONSTRATIONS BY MEMBERS OF THE
GAY LIBERATION FRONT AGAINST THE
U. S. PARK POLICE, AREA OF THE
IWO JIMA MONUMENT, ARLINGTON,
VIRGINIA, JANUARY 6, 7, AND 8, 1972**

On January 4, 1972, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that an individual named [] told the source on the same date that a number of homosexuals from Washington, D. C. (WDC), many of whom were residing in the Gay Liberation Front (GLF) commune, 1620 S Street, N.W., WDC, planned to establish a "vigilante" committee to stop or intervene in arrests by the U. S. Park Police of persons engaging in homosexual activity in the area of the Iwo Jima Monument, Arlington, Virginia. This activity, which was to take place on January 6, 7, and 8, 1972, was also to be directed against the Arlington police and was to involve the use of cameras to photograph police. One individual reportedly planned to carry a water pistol filled with a caustic liquid. Source estimated that 20 to 40 persons might participate in this activity.

The source advised that [] told him that persons living in the GLF commune had become incensed at recent arrests of homosexuals made by the U. S. Park Police in the area of the Iwo Jima Monument and that these persons had held a meeting on Sunday, January 2, 1972, at which time the plans to establish the "vigilante" committee were formulated. The source described the GLF as a loose knit group of homosexuals, most of whom reside in a commune at 1620 S Street, N.W., WDC. [] is an individual who, according to the source, [] associated with GLF and who was active in the May Day demonstrations held in WDC during May, 1971.

8 - Bureau
2 - Alexandria
④ - WFO (100-55286)
(1- 100-53813)
(1- 100-33796)
(1- [])

TTO:dam
(14)

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4/ML/HR

OK

3/28/84

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 1

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and declassification

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**DEMONSTRATIONS BY MEMBERS OF THE
GAY LIBERATION FRONT AGAINST THE
U. S. PARK POLICE**

CONFIDENTIAL

On January 5, 1972, the source advised that in addition to activities planned by the GLF for January 6, 7, and 8, 1972, a rally was planned for 5 p.m., January 5, 1972, at the Iwo Jima Monument, Arlington, Virginia. This rally was planned at a meeting of homosexuals held on the night of January 4, 1972, at WDC. The rally was to feature a lengthy speech and protest recent arrests of homosexuals by the U. S. Park Police in the area of the Iwo Jima Monument. The source could not estimate the number of persons who might be participating in this rally.

On January 10, 1972, the source advised that he had spoken with [] of the Gay Activist Alliance (GAA) Actions Committee, on January 7, 1972. The source described the GAA as a WDC group of homosexuals who are concerned about "gay" (homosexual) activities. Until recently, GAA has not been militant nor has it engaged to any great extent in the use of demonstrations. [] told the source that GAA was now becoming militant and plans to take steps, consisting primarily of legal action and demonstrations, to publicize and deal with alleged harassment of homosexuals by police in the WDC area and laws which the "gay" community believes to be discriminatory against homosexuals. According to [] American Civil Liberties Union and other attorneys have indicated a willingness to assist the homosexual organizations.

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[] told the source that the GAA had sponsored the rally at the Iwo Jima Monument, Arlington, Virginia, on January 5, 1972, during which six persons were arrested by the U. S. Park Police. [] said that [] active in the Mattachine Society (a homosexual organization), had taken part in the planning of GAA activities and had made a futile attempt to get arrested at the Iwo Jima Monument rally. [] commented that the Park Police ignored [] during this demonstration.

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CONFIDENTIAL

**DEMONSTRATIONS BY MEMBERS OF THE
GAY LIBERATION FRONT AGAINST THE
U. S. PARK POLICE**

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[] further told the source that the GAA did not want to be associated with the plans of members of the GLF to interfere with the U. S. Park Police on the evenings of January 6, 7, and 8, 1972, if arrests of homosexuals were attempted by the Park Police in the area of the Iwo Jima Monument. [] said that he did not know if the GLF had already attempted anything of this nature on the previous evening, January 6, 1972, or whether they still intended to go through with their plans for the remaining two nights. Witt speculated that bad weather would discourage this GLF action.

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[] added that future GAA plans might include an attempt to disrupt court proceedings regarding six persons arrested during the rally at the Iwo Jima Monument on January 5, 1972. [] said that he understood that these six persons will have to go to court on January 20, 1972.

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On January 12, 1972, a representative of the U. S. Park Police advised that late in the afternoon of January 5, 1972, a group of about 35 to 40 persons gathered around the Iwo Jima Monument in Arlington, Virginia. Some of these persons carried placards with wording indicating that they were members of the GLF and that they were protesting harassment of homosexuals by the Park Police. Shortly after 6 p.m. this group began to move toward a carillon located near the monument and at this time the Park Police arrested six of these individuals charging them with demonstrating without a permit. The six individuals arrested were:

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CONFIDENTIAL

**DEMONSTRATIONS BY MEMBERS OF THE
GAY LIBERATION FRONT AGAINST THE
U. S. PARK POLICE**

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

No serious incidents occurred during the arrests of these individuals according to the Park Police.

The U. S. Park Police representative advised further that there were no attempts made by any individuals to interfere with U. S. Park Police in the area of the Lee Jinn Monument on the evenings of January 6, 7, and 8, 1972. The following article captioned "6 Arrested In Protest At Monument" appeared on page D-2 of the January 6, 1972, edition of "The Washington Post and Times Herald":

"Six men were taken into custody by U. S. Park Police at the U. S. Marine Corps Memorial in Arlington yesterday evening after a demonstration by 25 members of the Gay Activists Alliance protesting a police crackdown on homosexual offenses in the monument area.

"Fourteen uniformed park police officers moved in after a park police lieutenant told the demonstrators they could not demonstrate on federal property without a permit. The police detained six men carrying signs and let the rest of the group leave the monument grounds.

"The Gay Activists Alliance, described by its leaders as a militant homosexual civil rights group, called the demonstration after the press reported that about 60 men had been arrested near the monument on homosexual-related charges in the past four months.

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**DEMONSTRATIONS BY MEMBERS OF THE
GAY LIBERATION FRONT AGAINST THE
U. S. PARK POLICE**

CONFIDENTIAL

"The 60 arrests that led to yesterday's protest were made by park police undercover officers wearing long hair, mustaches, colorful shirts and tight bellbottom pants, police said. Police said the U. S. attorney's office in (sic) Alexandria ordered the crackdown after two robberies in a small woods near the monument, a popular meeting place for homosexuals.

"Most of those arrested have pleaded guilty to committing 'obscene and indecent acts' and been fined \$50 each, police said.

"'We recommend our brother homosexuals do not seek romantic partners in a public place,' GAA president BOB JOHNSON told the demonstrators. 'But we also assert that this activity is the unharful activity of consenting adults, that heterosexual men and women have sought privacy to make love in wooded areas since the days of ADAM and EVE, and that the police could spend time and money to better advantage protecting us all from rapists, muggers, pushers and thieves.'

"JOHNSON, 28, who described himself as a local businessman, demanded that police use only uniformed officers to patrol the area and that all homosexuals arrested in the area be exonerated.

"'Hundreds of thousands of homosexual American women and men served honorably throughout World War II,' JOHNSON said. 'What the hell are Americans now doing, subjecting their homosexual American brothers to the underhanded, undercover tactics of the police state?'"

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distributed outside your agency.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT LOS ANGELES

FILE NO. 100-37394

REPORT MADE AT SAN FRANCISCO	DATE WHEN MADE JUL 14 1953	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6/28, 29; 6/1, 6, 17, 24; 7/1, 7/53	REPORT MADE BY [redacted] jts
TITLE MATTACHINE FOUNDATION, aka Mattachine Society			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C

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SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

SECURITY INFORMATION CONFIDENTIAL

Mattachine Foundation, an organization of homosexuals, reported to have been formed in Los Angeles, California and to have spread to other West Coast cities. The leader of the foundation in the San Francisco Bay Area region reported to be [redacted] at the University of California, Berkeley, California, [redacted]

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[redacted] Names of individuals attending Mattachine Foundation in San Francisco Bay Area set forth.

- RUC -

DETAILS:

This investigation was predicated upon receipt of information received from [redacted] of unknown reliability but who was in a position to know, that the San Francisco Bay Area Section of the Mattachine Foundation, an organization of homosexuals, was headed by [redacted] at the University of California, Berkeley, California. [redacted]

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[redacted] advised on May 28, 1953, that there was being established in San Francisco, California, a chapter of the Mattachine Foundation, an

SECURITY INFORMATION CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED BY 504 [redacted]
ON 2/6/84

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [redacted]	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
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2 - Seattle (Info) Index			
K - San Francisco Filed			
(1cc in Gen & Intell) (94-283)			

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A copy made 9/9/50

100-37394-1

organization of homosexuals. [] stated that this organization originated in the Los Angeles, California Area and in addition to the chapter being formed in San Francisco there already was in existence two chapters in Berkeley and one in Oakland. [] declared that the leader of the chapter in the San Francisco Bay Area region was []

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[] of known reliability, advised on July 7, 1953 that

[] said that the Mattachine Foundation was having weekly meetings in San Francisco and usually there would be approximately thirty to thirty-six homosexuals in attendance. [] advised that to his knowledge nothing subversive was discussed and very little was accomplished because the homosexuals became too involved in discussing their own problems of adjustment to the world about them.

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[] stated that on the evening of May 27, 1953, the San Francisco Branch of the Mattachine Foundation met at an apartment on Larkin Street around the corner from Union Street. At this meeting thirty-two homosexuals were in attendance, three of whom were Lesbians. [] said that present at this meeting was a uniformed Coast Guardsman from Government Island, Alameda, California and a Marine Corps Korean veteran (civilian clothes). [] was able to provide a description of the chairman of this meeting as follows:

Name:
Born:
Age:
Hair:
Height:
Eyes:
Education:

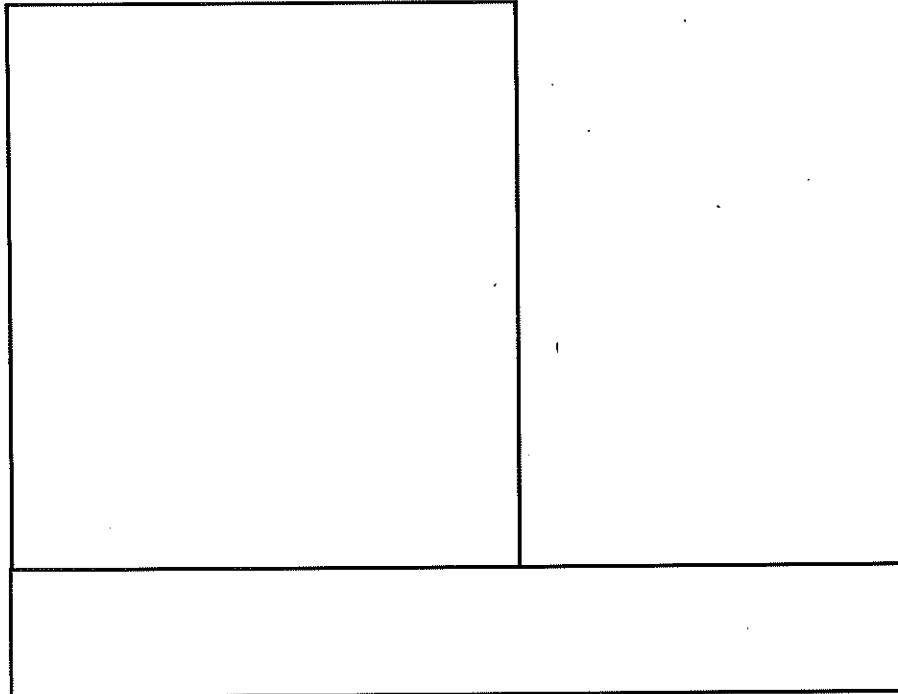
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Residence:

Peculiarities:

On June 6, 1953, [] provided the writer with a list of the following individuals who belonged to the San Francisco Chapter of the Mattachine Foundation:

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[] also provided the writer with a copy of pertinent portions of the constitution of the Mattachine Society which is set forth as follows:

PREAMBLE

"We the members of the MATTACHINE SOCIETY in full awareness of our social obligation as members of the human community hold it necessary that a highly ethical homosexual culture be integrated in society; and, whereas, the present laws of many lands are discriminatory and limit the best expression of the culture; and, whereas we are resolved that those people shall find equality; and, whereas we desire to spread knowledge of the aims and aspirations of this [] through mutual education of its membership and of society, we, therefore, hereby resolve.

ARTICLE I

Section I:

"The Society shall be comprised of persons who are duly initiated members of a chartered chapter.

Section III:

"Members shall be admitted regardless of race, color or creed. No provision shall be made to destroy the anonymity of any member without his permission.

RESOLUTION

"Whereas this organization is neither political nor sectarian and whereas we believe that our group can only achieve the social integration which it takes within the framework of a free society; and, whereas we find it especially significant that the most brutal and restrictive laws against homosexuals occur in those countries like Russia, where freedom of the individual is most severely limited; and whereas those who attack the basic freedom of the individual in this country, both of the extreme right and the extreme left, have been the most bitter enemies of the homosexuals we, therefore, resolve to pledge ourselves to fight racial, religious and sexual discrimination within and outside the organization."

[] advised that the members of the Mattachine Society felt that the FBI would eventually investigate them; therefore, they planned to make the public aware of their organization by getting [] columnist for the "San Francisco Examiner" to mention their organization in his column.

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[] of unknown reliability but who was in a position to know, provided substantially the same information as [] on May 29, 1953, with respect to the above-mentioned organization. In addition to the above, however, [] was able to state that the Mattachine Foundation had been in existence for a long while in Los Angeles, California. He stated that there was a movement afoot in Los Angeles to break away from the Mattachine Foundation and establish the Mattachine Society. According to [] the break away was being occasioned by the feeling that there were two leaders of the group (names unknown) suspected of being pro-Communist. [] stated that the organization was definitely not subversive and that the aim of the organization was to educate legislators and educators with respect to homosexuality in order that homosexuals would not be discriminated against and by allowing homosexuals to better adjust themselves to society.

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On May 28, 1953, [] provided the writer with the April, 1953, issue of a monthly magazine entitled "One" which is published by "One, Inc., Post Office Box 5716, Los Angeles, California." This issue was almost exclusively devoted to an article entitled "Are You Now Or Have You Ever Been a Homosexual? An Analysis of Today's Most Versatile Word: 'Loyalty.'" Pertinent portions of the article are set forth as follows:

".....It is at this point that the principle and policy of the Mattachine Foundation enters the picture. It is true that the Foundation chooses to consider itself strictly non-partisan and non-political in its objective and in its operations and activities.....The Mattachine Foundation

deliberately put itself squarely in opposition to a dominant section of the status quo and elects to become a victim of the myriad implications and slanders derivative of that opposition.

"To visualize the depth and scope of this opposition clearly, we must recall the victims of the Un-American Activities Committee's purge of the State Department in the late summer and fall of 1949, - a purge which spread to the Agriculture Department, the Departments of the Interior, of Labor, and of Commerce, in 1950, 1951 and 1952. In the first big juicy blast to hit the headlines, it was disclosed that 96 perverts had been purged from the State Department. What was hidden on back pages and in subsequent minor releases, was the indictment and the far-reaching policies and administrative decisions emanating from that indictment. The indictment was horrifying in its complete lack of justification other than fantasy and hysteria. It stated bluntly that homosexuals, typified by either their personal inclinations and/or their associations, must be considered as basic security risks and thereby unemployable by the government or by any enterprise either public or private who might be dealing with the government, because their personal lives and/or associations laid them wide open to blackmail by a foreign power.

".....In one of our West Coast cities, a year or so ago, one of the airlines companies employed the FBI to do a thorough investigation of the private lives of its employees. A large percentage of the office staff were suspected of being homosexual. Called in to face an investigator and management one at a time, each employee was asked point blank, 'Is it true that you're a homosexual?' When several refused to answer without being given definite proof of accusation, the FBI investigator simply referred to the loyalty signed by the employee on his application form and said, 'Will you re-affirm this oath?' When the victim re-affirmed it, then he was smugly informed that he had waived his rights under the Constitution to refuse to answer concerning his alleged homosexuality. All those found to be homosexual were summarily fired as basic security risks under the State Department indictment.....

".....In taking such a stand as a body, and by simultaneously re-affirming its basic principle of aligning itself with, and participating in, no partisan political action whatsoever at any time, the Foundation is declaring that it hereby reserves the right to advance suggestions, to criticize, and to evaluate at any and at all times the status quo between the begrudging community majority and the contending coalition of the homosexual minority with its summer soldiery of sympathizers....."

ENCLOSURE: To the Bureau the April, 1953 edition of "One."

- RUC -

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Copies of this report are not being designated for military intelligence agencies in view of the lack of identifying information for the two military personnel concerned in this report and in view of the loose connection on the part of the Mattachine Foundation and Communism.

The Los Angeles Office is being designated as office of origin in this case because the Mattachine Foundation is reported to have originated in Los Angeles.

The character of this report is designated as Internal Security - C because the allegations against the Mattachine Foundation were that the foundation might be Communist dominated or controlled. It is felt, however, that the Mattachine Foundation is not a Communist organization.

Because of the nature of the information contained in referenced letters, it is suggested that [redacted]

[redacted] not be interviewed again.

SOURCES

[redacted]
[redacted], who orally provided the information contained in this report to SA [redacted] in May, June and July, 1953

[redacted]
[redacted] who provided information contained in this report to SA [redacted] on July 7, 1953.

[redacted]
[redacted] who provided the information contained in this report to SAS [redacted] on May 29, 1953.

REFERENCE

San Francisco letter to the Director dated June 1, 1953, entitled [redacted]

BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

Bufile: 100-403320

SAN FRANCISCO

Field Division

11/8/56

Date

Title and Character of Case: THE MATTACHINE FOUNDATION, INC., aka
The Mattachine Society
RESEARCH (CRIME RECORDS)

Date Property Acquired: 10/24/56

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b7D

Source From Which Property Acquired:

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit: 100-37394-1B/

*6th floor Bulky
Cabinet
1 photostat of 51 items
to 215 11/8/56 xmn*

Reason for Retention of Property and
Efforts Made to Dispose of Same:

Evidence
None - Permanent

Description of Property or Exhibit and
Identity of Agent Submitting Same:

2 photostats of following:

1. Newsletter of the San Francisco Chapter, Mattachine Society, dated 8/53.
2. Newsletter of the San Francisco Chapter, Mattachine Society, dated 8/27/53.
3. Newsletter of the San Francisco Chapter, Mattachine Society, dated 9/15/53.
4. Newsletter of the San Francisco Chapter, Mattachine Society, dated 10/15/53,
(identified as such on second page).
5. Newsletter of the San Francisco Chapter, Mattachine Society, dated 10/26/53.
6. Newsletter of the San Francisco Chapter, Mattachine Society, dated 12/17/53.
7. Newsletter of the San Francisco Chapter, Mattachine Society, dated 1/21/54.
8. Newsletter of the San Francisco Chapter, Mattachine Society, dated 2/14/54.
9. Newsletter of the San Francisco Chapter, Mattachine Society, dated 3/20/54.
10. Newsletter of the San Francisco Chapter, Mattachine Society, dated 4/15/54.
11. Newsletter of the San Francisco Chapter, Mattachine Society, dated 5/15/54.
12. Newsletter of the San Francisco Chapter, Mattachine Society, dated 7/25/54.

Field File #: 100-37394

DESTROYED
DEC 11 1964

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/16/84 BY SP-10/1/84

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 8 1956	
FBI - SAN FRANCISCO	

13. Newsletter of the San Francisco Chapter, Mattachine Society, dated 7/15/54.
14. Newsletter of the San Francisco Chapter, Mattachine Society, dated 8/15/54.
15. Newsletter of the San Francisco Chapter, Mattachine Society, dated 9/15/54.
16. Newsletter of the San Francisco Chapter, Mattachine Society, dated 10/15/54.
17. Newsletter of the San Francisco Chapter, Mattachine Society, dated 11/15/54.
18. Newsletter of the San Francisco Chapter, Mattachine Society, dated 12/15/54.
19. Newsletter of the San Francisco Chapter, Mattachine Society, dated 1/15/55.
20. Newsletter of the San Francisco Chapter, Mattachine Society, dated 2/15/55.
21. Newsletter of the San Francisco Chapter, Mattachine Society, dated 3/15/55.
22. Newsletter of the San Francisco Chapter, Mattachine Society, dated 11/14/55.
23. "Mattachine Newsletter" of the San Francisco Area Council dated April 1955 (identified as such on second page).
24. "Mattachine Newsletter" of the San Francisco Area Council dated May 1955 (identified as such on second page).
25. "Mattachine Newsletter" of the San Francisco Area Council dated June 1955 (identified as such on second page).
26. "Mattachine Newsletter" of the San Francisco Area Council dated July 1955.
27. "Mattachine Newsletter" of the San Francisco Area Council dated August 1955.
28. "Mattachine Newsletter" of the San Francisco Area Council dated Sept. 1955.
29. "Mattachine Newsletter" of the San Francisco Area Council dated Oct. 1955.
30. "Mattachine Newsletter" of the San Francisco Area Council dated Nov. 1955.
31. "Mattachine Newsletter" of the San Francisco Area Council dated Dec. 1955.
32. "Mattachine Newsletter" of the San Francisco Area Council dated Jan. 1956.
33. "Mattachine Newsletter" of the San Francisco Area Council dated Feb. 1956.

BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

Bufile:

Field Division

Date

Title and Character of Case:

Date Property Acquired:

Source From Which Property Acquired:

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit:

Reason for Retention of Property and
Efforts Made to Dispose of Same:

Description of Property or Exhibit and
Identity of Agent Submitting Same:

Field File #:

34. "Mattachine Newsletter" of the San Francisco Area Council dated Mar. 1956.
35. "Mattachine Newsletter" of the San Francisco Area Council dated Apr. 1956.
36. "Mattachine Newsletter" of the San Francisco Area Council dated June 1956.
37. "Mattachine Newsletter" of the San Francisco Area Council dated July 1956.
38. "Mattachine Newsletter" of the San Francisco Area Council dated Aug. 1956.
39. "Mattachine Review" dated January-February 1955.
40. "Mattachine Review" dated March-April 1955.
41. "Mattachine Review" dated May-June 1955.
42. "Mattachine Review" dated July-August 1955.
43. "Mattachine Review" dated September-October 1955.
44. "Mattachine Review" dated November-December 1955.
45. "Mattachine Review" dated February 1956.
46. "Mattachine Review" dated April 1956.
47. "Mattachine Review" dated May 1956 (identified as such on second page).
48. "Mattachine Review" dated June 1956.
49. "Mattachine Review" dated August 1956.
50. October 1956 issue of "The Ladder," published monthly in San Francisco, California, by the Daughters of Bilitis.
51. Leaflet captioned, "In Case You Didn't Know," by the "Mattachine Review," 693 Mission Street, Room 312, San Francisco 5, California.

BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

Bufile: _____ Field Division

Date

Title and Character of Case:

Date Property Acquired:

Source From Which Property Acquired:

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit:

Reason for Retention of Property and
Efforts Made to Dispose of Same:

Description of Property or Exhibit and
Identity of Agent Submitting Same:

Field File #:

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, San Francisco

DATE: August 6, 1953

FROM : Director, FBI (100-403320)

SUBJECT: MATTACHINE FOUNDATION, aka
INTERNAL SECURITY - Cb6
b7C

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated July 14, 1953, at San Francisco. A review of referenced report reflects only five copies of same were furnished the Bureau and only two copies were furnished the Los Angeles Office, office of origin in this case. The San Francisco Office also failed to include the designated office file number for this case.

Paragraph one on page six of Special Agent [redacted] report states in part "copies of this report are not being designated for military intelligence agencies in view of the lack of identifying information for the two military personnel concerned in this report." Despite the absence of such identifying information, the San Francisco Office is instructed to furnish copies of referenced report to the appropriate military agencies.

The Los Angeles Office is requested to furnish the Bureau, in the near future, a report covering the activities to date of the Mattachine Foundation.

2cc - Los Angeles

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/6/80 BY SP4 am/wh

Reopen & assign
8/11/53

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INDEXED	FILED
SERIALIZED	FILED
AUG 11 1953	
FBI - SAN FRANCISCO	

100-223862

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC (100-

DATE: 8/12/53

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FROM : [REDACTED] SA

SUBJECT: MATTACHINE FOUNDATION, INC.
IS (C)b6
b7COn 8/12/53, [REDACTED]
furnished the following information.

[REDACTED] received in the mail the two attached leaflets from the MATTACHINE FOUNDATION, INC., PO Box 861, Oakland 4. It is noted the leaflets describe this organization as one which seeks equal rights and recognition for the 150,000 homosexuals in the SF Bay Area.

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[REDACTED] did not know how she came to receive this in the mail, but she said she knew a homosexual named [REDACTED] whom she met casually in the B & B Bar, on San Pablo near 20th in Oakland, about two years ago. It is noted [REDACTED]

She said [REDACTED]

Complainant said [REDACTED]

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b7C

[REDACTED] suspected the Mattachine Foundation may be a fertile field for Communist activity, but she had no specific indications of such.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/16/84 BY SP4 elw/jt

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
AUG 14 1953	
FBI - SAN FRANCISCO	

100-37394-2A

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

LOS ANGELES

REPORT MADE AT SEATTLE, WASH.	DATE WHEN MADE 8/10, 11/53	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 8/10, 11/53	REPORT MADE BY <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>
TITLE MATTACHINE FOUNDATION, aka Mattachine Society			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C

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js

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Officials of the Seattle Police Department and of the University of Washington advise that they have no information that the captioned organization is in existence or active in the Seattle, Washington area.

- RUC -

DETAILS:

AT SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

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Sgt. and Detectives all of the Morals Relation Detail, Seattle Police Department, advised that no organization known as the Mattachine Foundation or Mattachine Society has ever come to their attention. They further advised that a check of the Morals Relation Detail files reflected that no information has ever been furnished them about such an organization.

Dean of Students Office, University of Washington, and of Public Information and University Relations, University of Washington, advised they know of no information that a Mattachine Foundation or Mattachine Society is active in the Seattle, Washington area.

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DECLASSIFIED BY *SP4 celw/jmk*

- RUC -

ON *2/6/84*

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> SEARCHED <i>221</i> INDEXED <i>102</i> SERIALIZED <i>1</i> FILED <i>102</i> AUG 21 1953 <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 80px; height: 40px; margin-top: 5px;"></div> </div>
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau 2 - Los Angeles 2 - San Francisco 2 - Seattle (100-22500)		

b6
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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 10-60265-2

100-37394-3

SE 100-22500

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

The investigation at the Seattle Police Department was conducted by SA [REDACTED]

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REFERENCE:

Report of SA [REDACTED] 7/14/53 at
San Francisco.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

LOS ANGELES

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6

b7C

REPORT MADE AT LOS ANGELES	DATE WHEN MADE 9/9/53	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 8/13, 14, 17-21, 24-27/53	REPORT MADE BY fm1
TITLE THE MATTACHINE FOUNDATION, INC., Aka The Mattachine Society; ONE, INC.			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

The Mattachine Foundation, Inc., aka The Mattachine Society, was incorporated with its main office in Los Angeles, California, in April, 1953, as a non-profit corporation whose primary purpose was to conduct research in the field of homosexuality, to publish and disseminate results of such research, and to aid the social integration and rehabilitation of sexual variants. [redacted] an attorney interested in the organization of the Foundation, has been reported to be a member of the Communist Party. The applicant for the present Post Office box used by the Foundation is [redacted] who has been reported to be a past member of the Communist Party. The Foundation or Society has caused to be formed an organization called "One, Inc." for the purpose of publishing a magazine called "One" which magazine reflects that it is devoted to the problems of homosexuals and particularly to discussions concerning the civil rights of homosexuals based on allegations of entrapment and persecution by police departments and unfair treatment by the government and various government investigative committees such as the McCarran Committee and House Committee on Un-American Activities in causing homosexuals to be discharged from government employment. Of those active in the organization of One, Inc. and in the publishing of "One", WILLIAM DALE JENNINGS is said to have been a Communist, a subscriber to the Daily Peoples World (A West Coast Communist newspaper), and to have been active in the Independent Progressive Party which has been characterized by informants as under control of the Communist Party in Los Angeles. JENNINGS' background reveals prior connections with

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Classified by *SPK/af*
Declassify on: OADR

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
SEE NEXT PAGE FOR COPIES		SEARCHED <i>SPK</i> INDEXED <i>SPK</i>	2/6/81
		SERIALIZED <i>SPK</i> FILED <i>SPK</i>	
		SEP 14 1953	

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ON *4-2-85*~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

100-37394-61

LA 100-45888

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SYNOPSIS (Cont.)

two attorneys, [redacted] both of whom have been said to be members of the Communist Party. Investigation reveals an organization affiliated with The Mattachine Foundation, Inc. called "Citizens Committee to Outlaw Entrapment" which issued literature citing an arrest of DALE JENNINGS as an example of police entrapment. Of those active in the affairs of the Mattachine Foundation and in the publishing of "One" or who have attended meetings, etc., the following have police records as homosexuals: WILLIAM DALE JENNINGS. [redacted]
[redacted]

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-P-

Copies: 6 - Bureau (100-403320) (REG.) (Encls.)
2 - New Haven REGISTERED
① - San Francisco (Info.) [redacted]
1 - OSI, District 18, Maywood (REG.)
1 - RO #2, Los Angeles (REG.)
1 - ZIO, Los Angeles (REG.)
3 - Los Angeles (100-45888)

-2-

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LA 100-45888

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DETAILS:

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

The information set forth herein pertains to The Mattachine Foundation, Inc., also known as The Mattachine Society, and the magazine "One" which is published by One, Inc. The two are being treated in separate sections of this report.

All sources indicated by T symbols are of known reliability unless otherwise indicated.

PART I - THE MATTACHINE FOUNDATION, INC.

The records of the Los Angeles County Clerk's Office, Division of Corporations, 307 South Hill Street, Los Angeles, California, reflect that Articles of Incorporation for The Mattachine Foundation were filed with the Secretary of State of the State of California on April 27, 1953. Pertinent portions of such Articles of Incorporation are as follows:

"Primary Purposes:

"The specific and primary purposes for which this corporation is formed are to sponsor, supervise and conduct scientific research in the field of homosexuality; to publish and disseminate the results of such research; and to aid in the social integration and rehabilitation of the sexual variant.

"General Purposes:

"To sponsor, supervise and conduct medical, social, pathological, psychological and therapeutic research of every kind and description pertaining to socio-sexual behavior and to publish and disseminate the results of such research.

"To sponsor, supervise and conduct educational programs for the aid and benefit of all social and

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LA 100-45888

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emotional variants and to promote among the general public an interest, knowledge and understanding of the problems of such persons.

"To promote the integration into society of such persons whose behavior varies from current moral and social standards and to aid the development of social and moral responsibility in all such persons."

The corporation was established as a non-profit corporation under the laws of the State of California with its principal office stated to be in the County of Los Angeles.

The first directors named in the Articles of Incorporation were listed as

Mrs. D. T. CAMPBELL, 1206 Warren Street, San Fernando, California

ROMAYNE COX, 1416 Warren Street, San Fernando, California

Mrs. HENRY HAY, 3132 Oak Crest Drive, Los Angeles 28, California

The Articles of Incorporation state that the rights and duties of members of the corporation shall be established by the by-laws which shall be adopted by the directors of such corporation. The Articles of Incorporation were filed June 7, 1952, by the aforementioned first directors. The signatures of ROMAYNE COX and Mrs. D. J. (T.) CAMPBELL were witnessed on June 7, 1952, by SAM S. MARRONE, Notary Public. The signature of Mrs. HENRY HAY was witnessed June 10, 1952, by LOUIS F. BANCHER, Notary Public.

The Retail Merchants Credit Association has no identifiable record on [REDACTED]

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The Los Angeles Police Department and the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office have no identifiable record on [REDACTED]

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The Retail Merchants Credit Association has no identifiable information on [redacted]

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The Los Angeles Police Department and the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office have no identifiable criminal record on [redacted]

The Retail Merchants Credit Association has no identifiable information on [redacted]

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The Los Angeles Police Department and the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office have no criminal record on [redacted]

[redacted] advised Special Agent [redacted] on August 13, 1953, that the main purpose of The Mattachine Foundation seemed to be for the protection of and welfare of homosexuals. The foundation has operated by organizing discussion groups and has indicated it intends to conduct classes and open discussions for both homosexuals and heterosexuals on what they term as unjust persecutions by a corrupt police department.

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[redacted] advised that an interested person upon making inquiry of The Mattachine Foundation, Inc. concerning its program was sent a questionnaire as follows:

"THE MATTACHINE FOUNDATION, INC.

"Interest Questionnaire:

"Please check the items below in which you, as an individual or member of an organization, would be interested.

- "1. Being on our mailing list _____
- "2. Attending or participating in discussion groups _____
- "3. Participating in research projects _____

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ -5-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- "4. Re-writing or editing materials for future publication which have been gathered by discussion groups and conferences _____
- "5. Participating in campaigns for civil and social rights _____
- "6. Participating in other projects or activities (please list) _____
- "7. Forming your own committee among your friends or contacts to work under the sponsorship of the Foundation _____
Please indicate the purpose for which you would like to organize such a committee _____

"- - -

"If you have friends or contacts to whom you would like the Foundation to send this preliminary letter, please give names and addresses below. Please inform any friends whose names you list of the existence of the Foundation and of your request that information be mailed to them. (Use reverse side for additional names if necessary.)

"Please sign your own name and that of your organization, list your address, and mail this sheet to the Mattachine Foundation, address on letterhead."

u [redacted] on March 16, 1953, advised Special Agent [redacted] that an organization known as The Mattachine Foundation was circulating a questionnaire among the candidates for Mayor, city council, and board of supervisors, for the purposes of soliciting their ideas and opinions concerning the treatment of homosexuals by the police department and by the police courts. This questionnaire, according to [redacted] was accompanied by a letter on the letterhead of the Mattachine Foundation, Inc., Post Office Box 2833, Terminal Annex, Los Angeles, California, which purported to explain the purposes and policy of the foundation.

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The letter and questionnaire are as follows:

"THE MATTACHINE FOUNDATION, INC.
P.O. Box 2833, Terminal Annex
Los Angeles, Calif.

"SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR INFORMATION
"TO: CANDIDATES FOR MAYOR, CITY COUNCIL AND
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

"The Mattachine Foundation is a non-partisan service council devoted to the social objective of integrating with the purposes and requirements of the community the enormous potential of valuable civic contributiveness and concern of such ill-understood social minorities as the homosexuals. If only a conservative percentage of Dr. Alfred Kinsey's testimony before the 1951 California State Legislature's Interim Committee is conceded, there are at least 150,000 such persons in the Los Angeles area alone. Though the Foundation's policy strictly limits the Council's position to that of non-partisan editorship on any issue, it welcomes any opportunity to disseminate as many variant and/or opposing partisan opinions as can be engendered. It is fully confident that the wider the forum on any controversy, the more constructive the Community's resolution on that issue.

"There is a growing body of evidence to indicate that the Los Angeles Police are assigned to deliberate practices, with regard to the Homosexual Minority, which in Federal, State, and Municipal Courts, other than those of the Los Angeles Area, are considered explicitly unlawful. Quota assignments, decoys detailed specifically to entrap, invasions of privacy by fraudulent means, searches-seisures-and arrests without due process of law, arraignments handled in coersive and unconstitutional procedures, -- even though they are harassments aimed at a Minority who can be counted on to hide these civil infractions at all costs, - such illegalities can be characterized as corrosive factors not only in police administration, but as factors conducive to further corruptions within the general administration as well.

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"In the best public interests of the Community at large, as well as in the best interests of the 150,000 Homosexuals pertinently concerned, The Mattachine Foundation invites your expression on these matters. As a candidate for a public office whose duties include responsibility for the further growth of the Community's social health, what are your opinions on the following issues: -

- "1. Do you favor the continuance of the quota assignments currently issued to members of the Vice Squad Detail?

No _____ Yes _____

(Give reason)

- "2. Do you favor the continuance of the practice of planting decoys for the purposes of entrapment?

No _____ Yes _____

(Give reason)

- "3. Do you favor the confiscation of address books and telephone memos in such cases?

No _____ Yes _____

(Give reason)

- "4. Do you favor arrests of this nature without issuance of duly certified warrants?

No _____ Yes _____

(Give reason)

- "5. Do you favor Police Court Arraignments wherein, in disregard of the procedures detailed in the California State Law, persons are commanded to plead to charges which are neither read, nor prepared by the City Attorney's office, nor attested to by representatives of the Community?

No _____ Yes _____

(Give reason)

- "6. If elected, what policies might you be expected to propose in regard to these matters?

-8-

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"7. If you are unfamiliar with any of the items indicated above, upon being elected what might you be expected to do in these matters?

"The Foundation wishes to assure you that any opinions which you present will be published exactly as they were queried above and as you answered them.

"Thanking you in advance for your consideration of these issues, we are

"Yours very truly,

"The Mattachine Foundation, Inc."

(X)u
[] advised that the aforementioned post office box 2833, Terminal Annex, Los Angeles, California, was subscribed to by Attorney []

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On March 12, 1953, there appeared in the Los Angeles Mirror, a newspaper of general circulation, in the column of PAUL V. COATES, an account of the circulation by the Mattachine Foundation, Inc. of the aforementioned questionnaire to the candidates for councilman, etc., followed by an account of COATES' effort to identify the principals in the organization as follows:

"The letter lists a Miss Romaine Cox as secretary-treasurer of Mattachine, Inc. It gives the Foundation's address as P.O. Box 2833, Terminal Annex.

"This postal box is registered to Mrs. Henry Hay, an elderly lady, who is a director of the group.

"I spoke with her yesterday.

"We started three years ago," she told me. "Then we incorporated. Now we're building groups in every community. There are many thousands of members."

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LA 100-45888

"But it's an odd thing. I checked the State Division of Corporations and the County Clerk's offices. There is no record of a Mattachine Corporation.

"Mrs. HAY seemed particularly vague when I asked where I might locate Miss COX. She hung up promising to have another member call me.

"He did, a few moments later. But he also was unable to tell me where Miss COX could be reached.

"That's odd, too. The Mattachine Foundation survives by donations from interested parties. This elusive lady is the treasurer.

"If I belonged to that club, I'd worry.

"I learned that the articles of incorporation were drawn up by an attorney named FRED M. SNIDER, who was an unfriendly witness at the Un-American Activities Committee hearings. SNIDER is the legal adviser for Mattachine, Inc.

"The organization's unusual name was derived from the Societe de Mattachines, a troupe of jesters in medieval France, who fought for civil reforms.

"COULD BE ANYTHING

"This modern, American version could be many things. Perhaps it's just another weird outcropping of election time. Or, it might be a group of responsible citizens, seriously concerned with a tragic social problem.

"Then again, it could be a device for gathering a strong bloc of votes. That's not as fantastic as it sounds.

"Mattachine's figures of 150,000 to 200,000 homosexuals in our area were no idle guess. They were taken from the Kinsey Report and the findings of the State Interim Committee on Sex Deviation.

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"Homosexuals have been found to be bad security risks in our State Department. They're a scorned part of the community.

"It's not inconceivable that they might band together for their own protection. Eventually they might swing tremendous political power.

"A well-trained subversive could move in and forge that power into a dangerous political weapon.

"To damn this organization, before its aims and directions are more clearly established, would be vicious and irresponsible.

"Maybe the people who founded it are sincere. It will be interesting to see." *(X)u*

(X)u On August 17, 1953, [] advised that the original application for Post Office Box 2833, Terminal Annex, Los Angeles, California, could not be located. Consequently, the original subscriber and the references listed by such subscriber could not be verified.

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(X)u [] advised that on July 27, 1953, [] had instructed that Post Office Box 2833 be closed and that all mail addressed to this box should be forwarded to Post Office Box 1925, Main Office, Los Angeles, California.

u (X) [] advised Special Agent [] in July, 1946, that []

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MARBURG YERKES, a Los Angeles attorney, testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in Washington, D.C., on January 24, 1952, that FRED M. SNIDER was still a member of the Lawyers Branch of the IACCP in 1948 or 1949.

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The April, 1953, issue of "One" on Pages 10, 11, and 12, in an article captioned "Are You Now or Have You Ever Been a Homosexual?" comments concerning the relationship of the Mattachine Foundation with Mr. SNIDER. This article will be quoted in detail in the section of the report pertaining to "One, Inc."

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In addition to the instructions by [redacted] relating to the forwarding of mail to Post Office Box 1925, Main Station, Los Angeles, the June issue of "One", 1953, contains the following statement:

"The Mattachine Society. For information on forming and conducting discussion groups or organizing Chapters in your city, write, Secretary, P. O. Box 1925, Los Angeles 53, California."

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[redacted] advised on August 17, 1953, that the applicant for Box 1925, Main Station, Los Angeles, was [redacted]

[redacted] The application reflected that the box was to be used for "The Mattachine Society."

References given by [redacted] in the application were:

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The Retail Merchants Credit Association contains no record identifiable with [redacted]

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The Los Angeles Police Department and the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office maintained no identifiable record on [redacted]

The Office of the Registrar of Voters for Los Angeles County reflects that [redacted]

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Records of the Registrar of Voters for the Los Angeles County reflect [redacted]

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Re [redacted]
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The Retail Merchants Credit Association reports

[redacted] will be set forth in the section of this report dealing with "One, Inc."

Activities of The Mattachine Foundation, Inc.

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[redacted] advised August 13, 1953, ^{7/22} that the following letter dated March 21, 1953, was addressed to a person making inquiry of the Mattachine Foundation, Inc.:

"Thank you for your letter of March 5. We are sorry to have been so long in answering it, but the volume of the correspondence during the past month has been more than we could handle....."

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"There are many things you could do to assist in our work. After you read our literature, we suggest that you write us again and we will have the appropriate people contact you.

"Very cordially yours,

"THE MATTACHINE FOUNDATION, INC.

"/s/ [redacted]
[redacted]

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The Los Angeles Police Department and the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office contain no criminal record identifiable with [redacted]

[redacted] advised August 13, 1953, that the following letter dated July 24, 1953, was addressed to a person appearing on the mailing list of the Mattachine Foundation, Inc.:

"On Friday, August 7, 1953, between six o'clock and eight o'clock p.m., members and friends of the Mattachine Society are meeting in mass at the Red Cross Blood Center, 1130 South Vermont, to donate blood in the name of the Mattachine Society.

"With this blood bank program in effect, the Mattachine Society will certainly be recognized as an organization that realizes its social obligations and serves its fellow man.....

"If you want more information concerning the program, please feel free to call me at Prospect 2155 between 8:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. or at Hollywood 5-6738 after six o'clock p.m.....

"In the name of the Mattachine Society - in the name of humanity, please join us at the blood bank on Friday, August 7, 1953, between six o'clock and eight o'clock p.m.

"Sincerely,
"MATTACHINE SOCIETY
"/s/ MARILYN P. RIEGER
"Chairman, Blood Bank Program

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The return address on this letter was The Pacific Athletic Company, 1221 South Wall Street, Los Angeles, California, which letterhead reflects that Prospect 2155 is the telephone number of this firm.

(S) [] advised SE [] on August 24, 1953, that the number [] was an unlisted number subscribed to by []

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(S) [] reported that [] also answers the phone at this number.

The Los Angeles County Clerk's Office, Division of Pictitious Names, 307 South Hill Street, reports that file No. 126-134 is maintained on the Pacific Athletic Company which filed an affidavit on January 17, 1947, stating that it would conduct a business at 1221 South Wall Street and that this firm would consist of IRVING CHALFIN, 3863 Woolwine Drive, Los Angeles 33, California, and WILLIAM EDELSTEIN, 765 McCarthy Vista, Los Angeles 35, California.

The Retail Merchants Credit Association contained no identifiable record on MARILYN P. RIEGER or DOROTHY PERRY, 1401 North Ridgewood Place, Los Angeles, California.

The Los Angeles Police Department and the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office contain no identifiable record on MARILYN P. RIEGER or DOROTHY PERRY, 1401 North Ridgewood Place.

(S) [] advised that the following letter dated July 6, 1953, was received by a person making inquiry of the Mattachine Society. The letter was on the letterhead of the

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Mattachine Foundation, Inc., and bore the return address of Box 1925, Main Station, Los Angeles 53, California, and was signed in an unidentifiable signature as "Secretary of the Los Angeles Area Council, for the Mattachine Society." A portion of the letter reads:

"Your interest in discussion groups sponsored by the Mattachine Society has been referred to me.....

"As there are several different types of groups in this area, we prefer to have a personal interview with a prospective participant to determine his specific interest, aims, and tastes."

The letter asks the addressee to furnish more information concerning his interests and stated that that data furnished by him would be restricted to one or two people who would set up a meeting with him.

Officer [] Los Angeles Police Department, Hollywood Division, Vice Squad, advised August 25, 1953, that he

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u [] advised Special Agent [] on August 19, 1953, that on August 7, 1953, 26 persons gave blood at the Red Cross Blood Bank, 1130 South Vermont Avenue, Los Angeles, California, whose contribution was credited to the Mattachine Society. The arrangements for this group's blood donation were made by [] Pacific Athletic Club, 121 South Hill Street, Los Angeles, California, who gave her contact telephones as Prospect 2155 and Hollywood 5-6738.

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At the time the arrangements were made by [] and a person identified only as [] for the Mattachine Society, it

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was represented that the society had over 100 members in Los Angeles. Since August 7, 1953, [redacted] have drawn blood from the blood bank and charged such withdrawals to the account of the Mattachine Society.

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The Central Telephone Directory reflects that

[redacted]

The Los Angeles Police Department reflects that one

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✓ [redacted] advised Special Agent [redacted] on August 13, 1953, that an organization known as the "Citizens Committee to Outlaw Entrapment" was formed in Los Angeles in the Spring of 1953. This committee, according to [redacted] was affiliated with the Mattachine Foundation, Inc., and was organized to work in cooperation with the foundation, the main purpose of the committee being the protection of and the welfare of homosexuals. (X) u

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PART II - ONE, INC.

The County Clerk's Office, Division of Corporations, 307 South Hill Street, Los Angeles, California, maintains a record in File No. 122012 of the incorporation of One, Inc. This file reflects that Articles of Incorporation were filed June 1, 1953, and its primary purpose is stated to be to publish and disseminate a magazine dealing primarily with homosexuality from the scientific, historical, and critical point of view, and to aid in the social integration and the rehabilitation of the sexual variant.

The general purpose of "One, Inc." is stated to be to publish and disseminate magazines, brochures, leaflets, books, and papers concerned with medical, social, pathological, psychological and therapeutic research of every kind and description pertaining to socio-sexual behavior; to sponsor, supervise, and conduct educational programs, lectures, and concerts for the aid and benefit of all social and emotional variants and to promote among the general public an interest, knowledge, and understanding of the problems of such persons, etc.

One, Inc. was described as a non-profit corporation whose principal office was in Los Angeles County. The names and addresses of the persons to act as first directors of the corporation are as follows:

MARTIN BLOCK, 1061½ North St. Andrews, Los Angeles,
California

TONY REYES, 221 South Bunker Hill Avenue, Los Angeles,
California.

DALE JENNINGS, 1933 Lemoyne Street, Los Angeles,
California

The Articles of Incorporation were notified by
FRED M. SNIDER, (supra).

The Retail Merchants Credit Association maintains
a report dated July 3, 1953. [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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The records of the Los Angeles Police Department reflect [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The records of the Los Angeles County Registrar of Voters reflects that [REDACTED]

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These records further reflect that in prior registrations dated August 5, 1952, February 7, 1952, and September 23, 1948.

u [REDACTED] advised Special Agent [REDACTED] on July 27, 1951, that the name of [REDACTED] appears in the records of the Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. It is noted that the Registrar of Voters records pertaining to the registration of [REDACTED]

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The Committee for Protection of Foreign Born has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The Retail Merchants Credit Association maintains no identifiable record on [REDACTED]

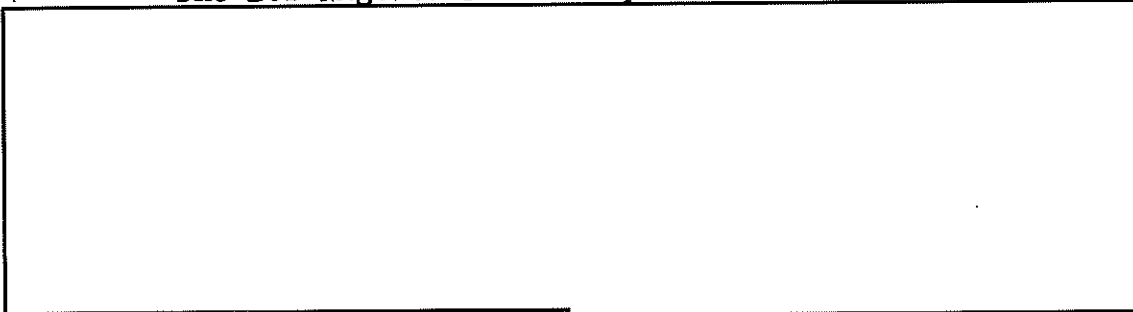
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The Los Angeles Police Department maintains a record



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[redacted] reported August 13, 1953, that in the Spring of 1953 there was distributed literature by the "Citizens Committee to Outlaw Entrapment" which [redacted] described as being affiliated with the Mattachine Foundation, Inc. which literature described a recent arrest of one DALE JENNINGS to be an example of police persecution and unlawful entrapment of a citizen.

The records of the Los Angeles Police Department reflect that WILLIAM DALE JENNINGS, age 34 in 1952, 5'10" tall, 155 pounds, brown hair, and brown eyes, Los Angeles Police Department No. 5058W29, was arrested March 21, 1952, for violation of Section 647.5 of the Penal Code (Vagrancy - Lewd). The arrest report reveals that JENNINGS was born in Amarillo, Texas, October 21, 1917, and has resided in Los Angeles County for 13 years. He is employed by the California Market Sketch Press, 232½ South Hill Street.

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[redacted] advised that JENNINGS went to trial on July 23, 1952, in Division 26 of Municipal Court before Judge HUNT and after deliberating for two days the jury failed to agree, standing eleven to one for acquittal. At this trial JENNINGS was represented by Attorney GEORGE SHIBLEY of Long Beach, California.

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(X)u
[redacted] advised further that contact was subsequently made with [redacted] who advised that Mr. SHIBLEY was not the attorney for the Mattachine Foundation but had only defended Mr. JENNINGS individually. His secretary further stated that Mr. JENNINGS had invited Mr. SHIBLEY to attend meetings of the Mattachine Foundation but that Mr. SHIBLEY had declined.

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[redacted] advised that JENNINGS resides at 1933 Lemoyne Street, Los Angeles, California, which is a multiple apartment unit [redacted] and occupied in addition to DALE JENNINGS [redacted]

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[redacted] according to [redacted]

(X)u
[redacted] further advised that the California Market Sketch Company, 233 South Hill Street, Los Angeles, is an organization engaged in the printing art and in a mailing service and is managed by [redacted]

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u [redacted] of unknown reliability, an acquaintance of JENNINGS, advised Special Agent [redacted] in February, 1950, that while JENNINGS was employed by the Chamber of Commerce at Fillmore, California, to produce a play in the interest of the Chamber of Commerce informant had noticed a copy of the publication "National Guardian" in his possession. Informant read a portion of this publication and noting its content asked JENNINGS if he was a Communist. JENNINGS replied "Yes, I am a dirty Red. I have a right, however, to be a Communist same as other people have a right to their views."

The records of the Registrar of Voters for the Los Angeles County reflect that WILLIAM DALE JENNINGS registered to vote April 16, 1948, indicating his intention to affiliate with the Independent Progressive Party.

[redacted] advised Special Agent [redacted] on March 21, 1951 that the Independent Progressive Party in Los Angeles County was under the complete control of the Communist Party. However, membership in the Independent Progressive Party does not of itself indicate Communist Party membership of any particular member. (X)u

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[redacted] advised Special Agent [redacted] in (X)u

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September, 1948, [redacted] that a car registered to WILLIAM DALE JENNINGS, 1933 Lemoyne Street, Los Angeles, was observed in the vicinity of a meeting of the Morgan Hull Section of the Los Angeles County Communist Party (LACCP) being held September 24, 1948.

[redacted] reported to Special Agent [redacted] that WILLIAM DALE JENNINGS, 1933 Lemoyne Street, Los Angeles, was a subscriber to the Daily Peoples World, a West Coast Communist newspaper as of April 25, 1950, and September 6, 1951.

The records of the Los Angeles County Clerk of Court File No. D310357, reflect a complaint filed on April 29, 1946, for divorce based on cruelty filed by WILLIAM DALE JENNINGS, plaintiff, against ESTHER SLAYTON JENNINGS. This file reflects that JENNINGS was represented by attorney J. ALLEN FRANKEL.

[redacted] advised the New York Division in 1949 that a communication had been addressed to Judge HAROLD MEDINA of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York protesting the proceedings in the trial of the 12 Communist Party leaders (Dennis Case) in New York City. Identical communications were signed by CHARLOTTE ELAINE PORTER, Los Angeles, dated August 3, 1949; CHARLOTTE S. JENNINGS, dated August 19, 1949; and JAMES V. PORTER, August 18, 1949.

[redacted] advised Special Agent [redacted] on November 29, 1950, that the name of [redacted] [redacted] was maintained by the Hollywood Arts, Sciences, and Professions Council (ASPC).

[redacted] advised Special Agent [redacted] on February 20, 1951, that the Hollywood ASPC was the Southern California Chapter of the National Council of Arts, Sciences, and Professions and was the most important Communist controlled organization in the Hollywood professional field and that its policies parallel those of the Communist Party on most important issues. However, membership in the Hollywood ASPC of itself does not connote membership in or sympathy with the Communist Party.

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[redacted] advised Special Agent [redacted] in the Spring of 1950 that [redacted]

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[redacted] (S) u
u [redacted] advised Special Agent [redacted] in December, 1950, that J. ALLEN FRANKEL had been a member of the LACCP since about 1922.

[redacted] reported to Special Agent [redacted] on August 13, 1953, that a reliable source close to [redacted] (S) u had ascertained that the printing plates for the printing of the booklet "One" were made by the Triad Company, 1220 South Maple Avenue, Los Angeles, California. [redacted] stated u that the Triad Company was operated [redacted] [redacted] stated that the original u copy for the booklet "One" was brought to the Triad Company by the owner of the California Market Sketch Press, 232 South Hill Street. The negatives and prints are made at the Triad Company and then are returned to the California Market Sketch Press for printing and distribution.

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The records of the Los Angeles County Clerk's Office, Department of Corporations, reflect that the Triad Company, 1220 South Maple Avenue, Los Angeles filed a certificate to operate under a fictitious name on September 25, 1945. This certificate showed that the Triad Company would be operated by MORTIMER W. MEARS, 5491 Coliseum, Los Angeles, California, MARION JOHNSTONE, 672 South Lafayette Park Place, Los Angeles, California, and R. O. HARPER, 3211 West 76th Street, Los Angeles, California.

Records of the County Clerk reflect that a notice of dissolution of the partnership by the withdrawal of partners M. W. MEARS and R. O. HARPER was filed April 30, 1952.

On October 17, 1952, Special Agents [redacted] [redacted] observed WILLIAM DALE JENNINGS working as an employee at the California Market Sketch Press, 232 South Hill Street, Los Angeles, California.

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Records of the Registrar of Voters for Los Angeles
County reflect that [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Editorial Board of "One"

The April, 1953, issue of "One" on the title page reflects the editorial and managerial board of "One" to be as follows:

Editorial Board

MARTIN BLOCK (see supra)

DALE JENNINGS (see supra)

DON SLADER (It is noted that in all other issues of "One" acquired so far the spelling is SLATER, see supra)

Contributing Editor, DONALD WEBSTER CORY

The Los Angeles Police Department and the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office contain no criminal record identifiable with DONALD WEBSTER CORY.

Business Manager, WILLIAM LAMBERT

The Los Angeles Police Department and the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office have no information identifiable with WILLIAM LAMBERT.

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Circulation Manager, GUY ROUSSEAU.

The Los Angeles Police Department and the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office maintain no record identifiable with GUY ROUSSEAU.

The title page reflects that the April issue of "One" is Volume One, Number Four, and that this publication is published monthly for 25¢ per copy, the annual subscription price is \$2.00 in the United States and Canada and \$3.00 in all other countries. For sealed first class mailing, 40¢ is added. The publication office is listed as Post Office Box 5716, Los Angeles 55, California.

Content of "One"

A few of the articles in the available issues of "One" are commented on below:

The April, 1953, issue contains on Page 3 an article entitled "To Be Accused Is to Be Guilty," which is an account by an unidentified woman who claims employment by a private relief organization in Germany and who had previously had psychiatric treatment for a homosexual problem. She charged that she had been excluded from Germany and sent home by the private relief organization on a threat by the State Department to advise the military authorities in West Germany of her record.

On Page 5 of the April, 1953, issue, there appears an article entitled "Are You Now or Have You Ever Been a Homosexual?" It is as follows:

"PROPOSALS FOR AMENDMENTS TO THE MATTACHINE FOUNDATION BY-LAWS: concerning public statements and attitudes on partisan issues, and concerning security responsibilities of Foundation members to their supporters in the Community at large.

"One of the Foundation's recent mail inquiries said, in part, 'if you can prove that you are 100% pro-American, and 100% anti-Communist, please send me, etc....' Here precisely is the horn of our dilemma. As Harry Bridges, whose perjury conviction

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appeal was recently accepted for review by the Supreme Court, said in regard to his accusers, 'How do you prove that you are not what you are not?' How, indeed! How do I prove my good faith to someone who wants to believe me a fraud? How do you prove you're a God-fearing soul to a group who declare that you consort with the devil? It was exactly that impossibility of disproving intangible accusations, in the fact of 'a priori' dictums, decisions made prior to a hearing or trial, which led our American forefathers to outlaw once and for all . . . the hated inquisition's pattern of assuming a man guilty until he proved himself innocent. Our forefathers reversed the principle, by the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, thus initiating the principle that a man was innocent until proven guilty by others beyond the shadow of a doubt.

"If we can PROVE we are 100% anti-Communist . . . ' What does this mean? If we are to believe the divergent editorial generalities of such papers as the Los Angeles Mirror, whose feature writer PAUL COATES is himself the source of the current slurs against our Missions and Purposes, - what would we find? We would find that if a person were a believer in low-cost public housing, - if a person ever signed a petition to end lynching in the South or to end restrictive covenants in California, - if a person had attended Wallace-for-President rallies in 1948, - if a person objected to anti-Semitic outbreaks or if he had written a letter to congress urging the free State of Israel in 1948, - if a person were one of the 80,000,000 warm supporters of Mr. ROOSEVELT's war-time international agreements, - if a person had been anti-Nazi or anti-Franco in 1939, - we would be informed by this or that feature writer of the press that all such persons previously described were either Communist-led or Communist-dominated by association. In the absence of a clear analytical definition of a Communist, - in the absence of any clear definition between acts and attitudes of Progressives, Liberals, and Humanitarians, as distinguished from Communists, - we would be forced to conclude that, in brief, anyone not 100% anti-humanitarian, and 100% pro the present political status-quo (whatever it might happen to be), is Communist by inspiration or by application. To be 100% pro-American then, one is required to be not only 100% anti-New Deal but also 100% anti-homosexual.

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"It is at this point that the principle and policy of the Mattachine Foundation enters the picture. It is true that the Foundation chooses to consider itself strictly non-partisan and non-political in its objective and in its operations and activities. But the Foundation is simultaneously committed to the opinion that the continued health and welfare of the Community generally is integrally contained in the shape of a new scientific understanding, a new appreciation free from taboos and baseless distortions, for the considerable Homosexual Minority. The Foundation is sincerely convinced that the American Community, through its age-old self-educational tradition of the town-hall debate, will move forward to a welcome integration of that Minority once the vehicle for debate has been made and carried out. The Foundation conceives of its function as the instrument to help develop and disseminate the channels of that debate. But in the very raising of the need for such debate, The Mattachine Foundation deliberately put itself squarely in opposition to a dominant section of the status quo, and elects to become a victim of the myriad implications and slanders derivative of that opposition.

"To visualize the depth and scope of this opposition clearly, we must recall the victims of the Un-American Activities Committee's purge of the State Department in the late summer and fall of 1949, - a purge which spread to the Agriculture Department, the Departments of the Interior, of Labor, and of Commerce, in 1950, '51, '52. In the first big juicy blast to hit the headlines, it was disclosed that 96 perverts had been purged from the State Department. What was hidden on back pages and in subsequent minor releases, was the indictment and the far-reaching policies and administrative decisions emanating from that indictment. The indictment was horrifying in its complete lack of justification other than fantasy and hysteria. It stated bluntly that homosexuals, typified by either their personal inclinations and/or their associations, must be considered as basic security risks and thereby unemployable by the Government, or by any enterprise either public or private who might be dealing with the Government, because their personal lives and/or associations laid them wide open to blackmail by a foreign power.

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"It is notable that not one single political or pressure group among the liberals, let alone the left wing, lifted either voice or finger to protest the monstrous social and civil injustice and sweeping slander of this dictum. The complete hostility with which the Minority was surrounded by this indictment was a clear barometer of the outright antipathy unitedly maintained by every color of political opinion. It is significant to note that no alarm was raised then ... or since ... and no purge directed, at married heterosexuals with a weakness for bulging busts, blonde secretaries, or National Hop-Week Queens. It is equally interesting to note that homosexual spies are not even plausible enough for the comic-book intellect, altho new Mata Haris hatch from capsules in each new issue.

"Of the original 96 purged, not all were themselves homosexual. The Indictment specified not only homosexuals but also persons who might number homosexuals among their acquaintances. One might comment that if the Armed Services estimation of 13% is at all accurate, how many persons from EISENHOWER down know more than 8 people, DON'T number at least one homosexual amongst their acquaintances? During this purge, new procedures were advanced, tested, modified . . . and incorporated into the McCarran Act a year later and thus made legal culture of the land. Such procedures were . . . that the accused must prove himself innocent of charges anonymously preferred, and of charges whose details and particulars need not be specified. Put yourself in a purgee's position. Someone, whose name is being "protected" from you has described an activity of yours, the details of which you may not inquire. All you have to do is to prove you couldn't have done the "unspecified" thing because you aren't that kind of a person. Thus you are not disproving something done but something that you are or are not. You must disprove a status, not an act. It cannot be over-emphasized that the accusatory methods employed currently against persons being guinea pigs anonymously charged as being homosexual or at least pro-homosexual. All the accused had to do was to prove, to people who were not inclined to believe him, that he wasn't what he wasn't, or that he wasn't what his associates weren't. In the absence of clear cut definitions, in the absence of knowing his accuser, in the absence of knowing even the details upon which the accusation

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is based, a person has as little chance of proving innocence of something some unknown person said was pro-Communist or that someone said was pro-homosexual . . . as Joan of Arc had in proving her innocence before the Inquisition.

"The purge fever against homosexuals, and against those who might have personal or social associations with homosexuals, spread from the State Department to every department of Government. At this point, even the lowly mail carrier is required an oath to be anti-homosexual. In 1951, the State of California hastened to slap a registration law on its books which was tighter than its model . . . the earlier designated Los Angeles Municipal Registration Law. In 1951 and 1952, National Registration bills were introduced into Congressional hoppers which were to include not only those persons previously registered in cities and states, but also those names heretofore lying unexposed in Armed Services Files, and those names suspected but officially documented by chaplains and personnel officers of the Armed Services. In 1952, the State of California required by law that teachers declare themselves anti-homosexual and allowed municipalities, such as Los Angeles, the mechanics whereby anonymous information could be passed against individuals in the employ of the Board of Education. Regardless of the pious opinions expressed in some professional circles, the laws passed and court practises prevailing, testifies that the social and civil position of the homosexual minority worsens with each succeeding month.

"In stating that persons, guilty of being thought pro-homosexual, through their own inclinations or through their associations, - in stating that such persons were not employable by any agency of government or by any enterprise doing business with government, the indictment was aiming forward to a new period of partial or total mobilization wherein even home-front needs, let alone war-front needs, would be channelled through government contract. 100% mobilizations to meet new emergencies were expressed all too clearly by legions of congressional candidates in the 1952 electioneering. In such a period, then, all homosexuals must needs either perjure themselves. . . .and thus, under the law, deliberately constitute themselves as un-American and subversive . . . or declare themselves under oath - and starve.

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"For those of you who may feel this reasoning is as fantastic as the indictment, please be informed that the railroad companies, the air-craft companies, and the air-line transportation companies have fired highly competent employees on at least four separate occasions in the last two years PRECISELY ON THE PROVISIONS OF THE ABOVE MENTIONED POLICY, and have conducted their investigations on the anonymous pattern method. How does a liberal prove against unspecified charges anonymously preferred that he is and always has been anti-Communist both by inclination and by association? How does a person prove against unspecified charges, perhaps venomous spite-whispers, anonymously preferred, that he is now and always has been anti-homosexual both by inclination and by association? As our Puritan forefathers discovered through centuries of the Inquisition and the monarchial star chambers, one cannot prove innocence to circumstances which are of social rather than of personal contrivance. One can only stand his ground in the vigor of his personal integrity, and take refuge in the sanctuary of the Constitution's Fifth Amendment.

"Just what is the refuge, and the implications made, by the invocation of the 5th Amendment? The Fifth Amendment is that section of the Constitution which protects a person from being forced to testify against himself, and which protects a wife from being forced to testify against her husband and vice versa. The Fifth Amendment recognizes and gives sanctuary to the inviolable right of every citizen to hold unto his own counsel areas of personal belief and opinion which need not be disclosed to anyone without the voluntary choice of the person himself. To such minority movements as the Jeffersonian opposition of 1796-1800, the Abolitionist opposition of 1845-1860, the Populist opposition of 1884-92, the refuge of the Fifth Amendment has been the steady bulwark of all Minorities against lynch-mobs and the scurrilous character murders of the press.

"But refuge within the protective custody of the Fifth Amendment has its limitations, too. A person may invoke its protection only so long as he refutes any and all attempts to scrutinize his social freedom of personal conscience. For example, should a person be asked what he believes, or what political groups he

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belongs to, and the person answers these questions either affirmatively, negatively, or otherwise . . . he undoubtedly waives his right under the Fifth Amendment to refuse to answer when asked if he is a homosexual. If a person, with the best intentions in the world, agreed to sign a "loyalty oath," and then at a future date was forced to submit to a question as to whether or not he/she were a homosexual, he, to all intents and purposes, could not expect to retain refuge under the Fifth Amendment.

"In regard to these limitations as super-imposed against our National Administration's persuasion concerning homosexuals, plus a refresher on the apathy laced with hysteria of the general public in its lack of sympathy for the civil plight of the homosexual,

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perhaps it begins to come clear that any group, which sets itself up as a vehicle by the articulate homosexual minority can at least be heard . . . in effect sets itself up in opposition to a majority opinion held equally by the right wing, the liberals, and the left. The Foundation has known from the beginning that it could expect support only from those non-prejudiced people who could recognize the enormous potential of the Minority even in the face of the social struggle that would be required. It should be stated here that the Left was the first political grouping to deny any social potential to the Minority by going on public record with the opinion that the perverts (note the term) were socially degenerate and to be avoided as one avoids the scum of the earth. The Foundation idea was conceived only with the Right, in the substance of the State Department actions, followed suit some ten years later.

"It is in this vein that we must review the questions and issues concerning Mr. SNIDER's relationship with the Foundation. The Foundation met and learned to know Mr. SNIDER as an honest fighting lawyer who had handled with great sympathy, and acute social understanding, a number of cases of attempted entrapment. The Foundation also learned that Mr. SNIDER had carried through a number of fighter cases for the several minority groups who also suffer under the burden of false arrests and police provocations. Mr. SNIDER devoted an enormous amount of time and advice to the set-up and the protections of the Foundation structure. One can hardly say that he exercised undue subversion in recommending that the Foundation render itself unable to participate in any type of political or partisan activity whatsoever and, further, that the Foundation in its by-laws render itself unable to be used by any group or individual for any political or partisan issue whatsoever.

"It is true that Mr. SNIDER refused to answer the Un-American Activities Committee under his immunities guaranteed by the Fifth Amendment. As a leader in the court fights for the simple civil rights of the Mexican-American and Negro people as versus unwarranted police suppression in this city, it was inevitable that he would have been submitted to the question. His waiver of principle of oath could have been to betray, then, now

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and in future, his sacred role of counsellor and confidante, similar with lawyers to the sacred immunity of sanctity traditionally accorded to the confidences of ministers and in recent years to doctors and psychiatrists. How would you feel about placing your trust in a lawyer who had spilled his guts concerning himself, his friends, and his clients? Could you talk to a psychiatrist or to a minister who had had so little respect for his role as a community counsellor as to jeopardize his right to hold privately his own opinions? This was the problem faced by Mr. SNIDER. Should he destroy by one word his value as a confidante and counsellor to those who had trusted him in the past, and those who needed to continue to do so?

"Whatever the press innuendos may be at this invocation, all that Mr. SNIDER has done is to re-assert his pride and his faith in that most precious of American contributions to humanity: a man's right to the privacy of his own social conscience. He has simply requested his right to be considered innocent until proven guilty beyond all possibility of a doubt, even as Mr. SHIBLEY last summer requested that DALE JENNINGS, as a homosexual, be so considered innocent of permanent lewdness by the jury until unmistakably proven otherwise. Our American principle specifically prohibits that any person attempt to be the keeper or the judge of his neighbors conscience. By the same token, each person has the right to criticize, to resist, and to condemn, a neighbor's social conscience when the content of that conscience intrudes aggressively upon his own. But the Un-American activity to be restrained and guarded against is the intrusion, not the quality or the substance of the content.

"The Foundation, in a modest way, constitutes itself a guardian of the homosexual minority's right to keep its own counsel and social conscience. To do this, the Foundation must deliberately oppose the present status quo policy of our National Administration concerning homosexuals, as contained in the unrefuted indictment. In order to guarantee that it will be able to do this, the Foundation must keep itself clear as a body to be able to invoke the safeguards of the 1st, 5th, 9th, and 10th amendments. Each person connected with the Foundation, therefore, is required to have the personal valor and the social integrity to be able to refute the scrutiny

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of any and all public groups should it become necessary, even as has Mr. SNIDER. The rest of the Foundation Council may not approve for themselves the content of Mr. SNIDER's conscience. It might be equally assumed that Mr. SNIDER, in agreement with the community majority, does not approve as a pattern for himself the content of the average homosexual's social conscience. But, to apply a quotation long identified with the core of the American ideal, so long as Mr. SNIDER defends with his life the homosexual's right to keep inviolate his own social conscience, then equally so long must the Foundation constitute itself an equal respecter of Mr. SNIDER's rights.

"In taking such a stand as a body, and by simultaneously re-affirming its basic principle of aligning itself with, and participating in, no partisan political action whatsoever at any time, the Foundation is declaring that it hereby reserves the right to advance suggestions, to criticize, and to evaluate at any and at all times the status quo between the begrudging community majority and the contending coalition of the homosexual minority with its summer soldiery of sympathizers. The Foundation is acutely aware that such a declared role invalidates it completely as a fountain-head of leadership. But, in truth, it must be recorded that the Foundation never conceived of its contribution as more than that of a modest fountain-head of inspiration and encouragement, and perhaps that of a mirror to reflect and reveal the strengths and weaknesses of the community social conscience responding to such ideas. On the day when the present coalition of homosexuals and well-wishers assumes the self-assured dignity of a National Representative Congress, similar in scope and direction to those currently flourishing in Europe, the Foundation will have outlived its usefulness and will automatically fold its tents. But until that day of open and acceptable convention, the Foundation feels that its inviolable position must be maintained.

"DONALD WEBSTER CORY, in his now famous book, made the point that in America the beginnings and developments of homosexual congresses would be most difficult. Few sane and substantial people are willing to make martyrs of themselves. Yet open leaders of beginning

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and unpopular causes have been martyred traditionally in the American experience. The Mattachine Foundation members acutely realized this somber fact at least two years before Mc CORY's volume appeared in print. They fully appreciated the need of most homosexuals, prominent or obscure, to remain anonymous as to their personal inclinations, if they were to exist socially, economically, and politically. The Foundation's by-laws specifically state that homosexuals, working with the Foundation primarily as homosexuals rather than as professional and/or community advisers of some prominence, may remain anonymous. This by-law was purposely phrased to grant the fullest protections to those members of the Minority who might have the courage and the selflessness to work for the fulfillment of the Foundation Idea. The Foundation is fully aware that most of the European Groups, now enjoying some prominence and supported by people of weight in their respective communities, suffered through at least five years of enforced anonymity, press scurrility, parliamentary slander, and police persecution, before they were able to reveal themselves through their leadership. The support of the professionally prominent came only after the groups were able to appear in strength, and yet the conditions for their building were far more ideal than those currently enjoyed in the United States today. In light of the times mentioned above, and in light of the European experience just referred to, the Foundation has no intention, at the moment, of making pilloried targets out of its most devoted and self-sacrificing members. There are other members of the Foundation however who may soon feel that the Foundation principle is worthy enough of their open support. The presence of their names as community endorsers of the Foundation will mean that the Minority has presented enough evidence of good faith and social dignity to warrant community recognition. But even as the anonymous homosexual desires that the community only judge him on the basis of what he does as a social entity, rather than criticize him for what, in some people's prejudiced eyes, he is, so the Foundation desires that its friends and acquaintances judge it by what it does . . . rather than gossip and speculation upon the personal tastes of the persons who compose it. The Foundation will welcome the endorsements and sponsorships of the community. But the Foundation will continue to maintain its guardianship of the homosexual minority's right to the integrity

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of its personal pride and social dignity with, or without, such support.

"And it will steadfastly refuse to horse-trade any of these basic securities of the homosexual minority to curry favor with a possible supporter regardless of the golden opportunities which seem to be offered. It would be pleasant if the social and legal recommendations of the Foundation could be found impeccable both to the tastes of the most conservative community as well as to the best interests of the homosexual minority. But since there must be a choice between the two impeccabilities, then the securities and protections of the homosexual minorities must come first."

On Page 14 of the April, 1953, issue begins a review of bills affecting sexual deviates which are pending before or which have been passed by the most recent session of the California Legislature.

On Page 17 appears a statement of the position of the Mattachine Foundation in respect to the then current Los Angeles Municipal elections (note questionnaire sent to candidates set out in part one.) This statement reads as follows:

"The Mattachine Foundation requests that the following be made clear. At no time on the elections for mayor of Los Angeles has a candidate for that office been invited to speak at any Foundation function, nor has any candidate for mayor been endorsed by the Foundation. In a campaign where hollow promises have been shouted loudly, the earnest voter can hardly take stock in those which are whispered behind the hand. The Foundation endorses neither of the gentlemen in question for the plain reason that neither has taken a public stand on the issues brought up by that organization in its recent questionnaire to political contestants. Their silence is not golden."

On Page 18 appears an article captioned "And Make the Mighty Tremble!" a portion of which is as follows:

"This is the Land of Contradiction. In a nation where the individual is assumed to be of basic importance, that same individual has a conviction that he or she is

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helpless. We see injustice and fight our anger with the familiar cry, 'What can I do about it! I'm nobody. What can one person do?' We end up sitting back and waiting to be delivered, often defying deliverance with 'healthy' suspicion. It is true that unity is the answer to social ills, yet there is one thing the individual can do and seldom does, one thing that brings ulcers to the powerful and nervous breakdowns to the mighty. It is simple: constant protest.

"In the Los Angeles Mirror 7 April 1953, EDITH GWYNN in her column 'Hollywood' made the following remark: '....Judging from eastern TV, dramatic roles for males are mimed mostly by swishes.' It is almost certain that this wholly unnecessary invective drew no protest - except one letter which is yet to be published. But it was read. Had even a half dozen letters descended upon the Mirror, there would have been notice, worry and discussion. Even swishes buy papers and publishers know this.

"The 'helpless' individual can write, he can phone, he can make himself heard. He can do this anonymously, with an assumed name, or he can use his real name with the request it not be published. But, contrary to a general conception, the name is not of greatest importance. It is the fact that he took trouble to write. Editors love to deride crackpots yet they respect them. A person who speaks is potentially a person who acts. Policies are formed by pressure; those heard most clearly in greatest volume are listened to."

In the May, 1953, issue of "One" on Page 5 appears an article entitled "You Are a Public Enemy," which is as follows:

"On April 8th 1953 the Mattachine Foundation Board unanimously approved a statement setting forth their opinions and consequent resolves concerning the Federal Administration's policy towards homosexuals either directly in the employ of the government, or indirectly involved with the interests of National Security as employees of agencies and enterprises doing business with government. On April 27th, 1953, to quote a United Press dispatch in the Los Angeles Times, 'President EISENHOWER today

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set up a tough, new loyalty-security program designed to rid the government of homosexuals, alcoholics and "blabbermouths", as well as employees deemed subversive and disloyal.'

"It is significant to note that U.P. did not say 'homosexuals deemed subversive and disloyal.' It stated simply and bluntly, as well as by its choice of sequence, that this TOUGH new program was aimed specifically at homosexuals and super-patriots as well as just plain patriots. The dispatch went on to say that the new order was made public at the White House after Atty. General BROWNELL discussed it with Senator McCarthy (R), Wis., and other members of Congress who have been interested especially in government loyalty.

"In addition to association with subversive groups and other disloyal activities, the standards (to determine whether or not the victim is a loyalty or a security risk) include:

- "1. Any behavior, activities or associations which tend to show that the individual is not reliable or trustworthy;
- "2. Any deliberate misrepresentations, falsifications, or omissions of material facts;
- "3. Any criminal, infamous, dishonest, immoral, or notoriously disgraceful conduct, habitual use of intoxicants to excess, drug addiction, or sexual perversion;
- "4. Any adjudication of insanity or treatment for serious mental or neurological disorder without satisfactory evidence of cure;
- "5. Any facts which furnish reason to believe the individual may be subjected to coercion, influence, or pressure which may cause him to act contrary to the best interests of the national security.

"The dispatch concluded with this sentence, 'The President ordered the head of each government agency to use those standards in setting up security programs

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for his department.' Packed into these innocuous words is the promise of many hundreds of sleepless nights for the white-collar and professional employees of civil service. In case the casual reader has dismissed the items in this dispatch with, 'Oh, well, homosexuals were mentioned only in Point Three. That was to be expected,' please note that the United Press did not entitle this new program, superseding the Truman Security Policy of 1947, as tough for nothing.

"To labor under the illusion that the new 'standards' of EISENHOWER's Loyalty-Security Program are little more than a business-as-usual continuation of Truman's Security Policy, infamous as that was in its relationship to homosexuals, is to be thoroughly misled. These standards are not measures to be put into operation only upon the hiring of new employees. These standards are retroactive, and, further, are to be maintained on a twenty-four-hour-a-day basis. Item 1 clearly shows that the information to be measured by these standards does not come from direction examination but is information gained in the now standard pattern of unspecified charges anonymously preferred.

"If you couple Item 2 with 1 and 5, you can easily see that any employee who is acquainted with a homosexual, is himself a security risk unless he volunteers his suspicions in daily rectification of his own 'omission of material facts.' As the Foundation Board pointed out in its statement, since a fairly conservative estimate of the percentage of homosexuals might be 13 percent (one out of eight), how many National Security employees DON'T know at least one homosexual in every eight of their acquaintances?

"In these days of bureaucratic retrenchment and payroll trimming, it may be difficult for many employees, both in government and in enterprises doing business with government, to refrain from 'rectifying omissions of facts' to guarantee personal success in the scramble and competition to keep jobs. And it is conceivable that the malice behind malingering gossip and rumor-mongering may not be judged by Senators McCARTHY et ux as evidence that the malingerer himself is guilty under Items 1 and 4, although under sane and sober requirements of the normal community he certainly would be.

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"In short, every item in the new standards can be used to hound and harry not only every homosexual in government and in basic industry, but all his friends, acquaintances, and associates, be they homosexual, homosexually inclined, bi-sexual, or heterosexual. Further, every name breathed as fact or as rumor, whether they be National Security employees or not, goes into the National Security files for cross-referencing to Armed Services Files and the local records of the Communities in which they live, towards another day of total mobilization, or a National Registration Act, whichever is first.

"For the homosexual, to be loyal is not enough. The homosexual is required to be 100% anti-homosexual as well. He must agree, by taking a loyalty oath, to subvert the Constitution of the United States (which is not his to subvert) and testify against himself. Then, as a homosexual, he must testify against his own decency and integrity thereby making possible acts of aggression against every person he has ever known. Then, having destroyed himself as a person not only to the community but to his own conscience, he is to be tossed aside as a basic security risk by one or all of the five standards of the Security Program.

"The homosexual's life is no longer a private matter to himself. It has become political by Presidential order. If the homosexual, despite this Presidential statement, which is policy BUT NOT LAW, believes that to maintain his personal life and morality is in keeping with his integrity as a devoted American then he must become himself another volunteer guardian of the inviolability of the Constitution's Fifth Amendment in the full understanding that Civil Privilege must be the property of everyone.

"R. NOONE"

On Page 12 of the May, 1953, issue appears an article by GEORGE HENRY MORTENSEN captioned "To Be Accused is To Be Guilty," which is an account of the entrapment by the police of a former Lieutenant in the Free Polish Army for an alleged homosexual act.

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It is noted that on Page 3 of the May issue appears an article captioned "Where Are You Going?" which in its context reflects that it is written by a minister. It is signed by a WALLACE DAVID. The fact that a Reverend Doctor WALLACE MACEY was a reference in the above mentioned application for a post office box is noted.

The June, 1953, issue of "One" on Page 2 through 12 contains a critical analysis of articles concerning homosexuality which have appeared in the following magazines: "Why," "Coronet," "Strength and Health," "American Mercury," "People Today," "Confidential," "Sir," and "Bare." The general conclusion is drawn that such articles are not honest or objective.

Page 13 contains a critical article by DAVID L. FREEMAN (supra) of the West German monthly magazine "Der Weg Zu Freundschaft Und Toleranz" (The Way to Friendship and Tolerance) which is described as one of the homosexual publications of Europe.

The July, 1953, issue of "One" on Page 12 and 13 reprints what appears to be a complete editorial from the Saturday Evening Post of May 2, 1953, concerning a decision by Justice WILLIAM O. DOUGLAS on freedom of the press. This article is headed by the headline "Afraid to Subscribe to One? Read This Editorial." The editorial is set forth below:

"In an important Supreme Court opinion a few weeks ago, Justice WILLIAM O. DOUGLAS struck a blow for liberty which has been too little noticed. One reason for the apparent blackout of 'liberal' comment on this decision is probably the fact that EDWARD A. RUMELY, the man who won this important battle for freedom of the press, represents the so-called 'Right.' Had he been a communist or a member of some bizarre religious sect, we should have heard a great deal more about his case.

"It will be recalled that Doctor RUMELY, as secretary for the Committee for Constitutional Government, was ordered by a congressional committee investigating lobbying to turn over to the committee a list of all purchasers of books which the committee had been selling to its members

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and others sympathetic to its ideas. The idea was that Doctor RUMELY's outfit was attempting to influence Congress via the public. This was supposed to be lobbying.

"In the course of his appearance on June 6, 1950, before the committee, of which the late Congressman FRANK BUCHANAN was chairman, Doctor RUMELY said that he was willing to produce the names of all contributors and the records of all loans and other transactions. But he added, 'I'm not going to produce the names of people who bought books because under the Bill of Rights that is beyond the power of your committee to investigate.'

"The House cited Doctor Rumely for contempt of Congress, and his case dragged along through the Federal courts until it reached the Supreme Court, where the right of Doctor RUMELY and all other Americans to publish and circulate books without supplying the names of the buyers to public authority was unanimously sustained.

"Concurring with Justice FRANKFURTER's majority opinion, Justice DOUGLAS wrote:

"We have here a publisher who through books and pamphlets seeks to reach the minds and hearts of the American people . . . Like the publishers of newspapers, magazines, or books, this publisher bids for the minds of men in the marketplace of ideas The command that "Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech or of the press" has behind it a long history. It expresses the confidence that the safety of society depends on the tolerance of Government for hostile as well as friendly criticism, that in a community where men's minds are free, there must be room for the unorthodox as well as the orthodox views.'

"It would be difficult to find two sets of ideas more hostile to each other than those of Justice DOUGLAS and the Committee for Constitutional Government. The justice's opinion does honor to his integrity and his ability to interpret American doctrine without regard for his taste in ideologies. Coming to the central issue of whether the publication and distribution of books can be penalized under a statute to control lobbying, Justice DOUGLAS wrote: 'Once the Government can demand of a

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publisher the names of the purchasers of his publications, the free press as we know it disappears. Then the specter of a Government agent will look over the shoulder of everyone who reads.'

"It seems to us that the Supreme Court's verdict in the RUMELY case belongs with those important decisions by the court which in critical times put America more firmly on the right course, the course in line with her historic traditions."

On Page 14 appears an article signed by one JAMES WHITMAN captioned "The Answer to Homosexuality" a portion of which is as follows:

"The Mattachine Foundation is a non-partisan service council devoted to the social objectives of integrating with the purposes and requirements of our community the enormous potential of valuable civic contributiveness and concern of such ill-understood social minorities as the homosexuals.

"With adjustment - and not 'cure' - as the key word in the group, much has already been accomplished to 'integrate this huge minority into socially-acceptable and socially-contributive channels.'

"The Mattachine Movement shows a direct parallel with Alcoholics Anonymous; it was established to facilitate the integration of maladjusted, futile, rejected individuals into society. To this end, a program of group therapy was begun. It is especially here - in the technique of group therapy - that the similarity is seen. The Mattachine Movement is considerably unique in other aspects. It has no religious slant and demands no abstention from any sexual activities, but rather stresses adjustment and self-understanding and -realization towards a more useful and dignified place in society.

"Legal action is one of the immediate goals of the Mattachine. In addition to helping the individual deviant, there is a pressing need to remove prejudice - especially when it takes the form of persecution such as 'quota assignments, decoys detailed specifically to entrap, invasions of privacy by fraudulent means, searches-seizures-and-arrests without due process of law . . .'. These unlawful acts are 'harassments aimed at a minority

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who can be counted on to hide these civil infractions at all costs.'

"Study and research are also being carried on by the Mattachine Movement, and with experts in the field as well as participation of discussion group members, they are making considerable progress.

"Equally important to research is publication and promulgation of information. The first major step in this direction came from one of the Mattachine discussion groups. It was there that a monthly publication was born. The magazine, ONE, is printed with a constructive and socially-minded approach to sex deviation - with the emphasis on homosexuality. The various articles which appear attempt to stimulate thinking, present facts, and help to improve flagrant wrongs - both social and personal.

"The fledgling Mattachine Movement has not been without opposition and attack. Because of its socially constructive ends it has been accused of Communist affiliation. Equally as groundless, fears are being entertained that because homosexuals themselves are involved the final goal is therefore to 'convert new members' to homosexuality.

"Despite these ephemeral misgivings, it is apparent that the Mattachine Movement is well on its way toward success in its attempt to solve the homosexual problem by the combination of personal, group, and social means.

"Judging from the tremendous success of similar principles used in Alcoholics Anonymous and the growth of the Mattachine Movement this far, great advancement and improvement in the field of homosexuality seem to be in the near future."

The inside back cover of the July, 1953, issue is a reproduction of a portion of a story published in the Los Angeles Herald Express July 2, 1953, captioned "State Department Fires 531 Perverts, Security Risks."

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A review of the April, May, June, and July issues of "One" reflects that many of the articles appearing in "One" are signed by initials or signed by names that are obviously fictitious.

In addition to the authors or articles mentioned above, the July, 1953, issue on Page 21 reprints an extract from the book by MARGARET MEAD, "Coming of Age in Samoa" under the title "Where Do You Get That Way?"

The Daily Worker, East Coast Communist newspaper, issue of December 16, 1940, reflects Dr. MARGARET MEAD of the American Museum of Natural History was a visitor and speaker at the "Conference for Young Women" held December 14, 1940, at the Riverside Plaza Hotel, 253 West 73rd Street, New York City.

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7(X) [] advised the New York Division in December, 1940, that the "Conference for Young Women" was for the purpose of bringing together young women who were officials and members of alleged Communist front organizations. Members of both the Communist Party and the Young Communist League and officers of these organizations were present at the conference and exerted strong influence in the discussion.

The Young Communist League has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Advertisers

All issues available reflect an advertisement concerning paintings and murals in black light and the readers are requested to direct inquiries to DON HILL, Care of Black Light Corporation of Los Angeles, 5403 Santa Monica Boulevard, Los Angeles 4, California.

Records of the Los Angeles County Clerk's Office, Division of Corporations, reflect that the Black Light Corporation of Los Angeles was incorporated September 17, 1951, for the purpose of engaging in the business of buying, selling, and dealing in ultra violet and black light lamps and products and accessories. The first board of directors was named as GEORGE A. WAIDNER, 1122 North Central Avenue, Glendale, California, DONNA K. WAIDNER, same address, CLARA VIOLA BENTLEY, 2016 North Gramercy Place, Hollywood, California,

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BYRON R. BENTLEY, same address, and NINA B. RIDEOUT, 1248 Formosa Street, Los Angeles, California.

The April, 1953, issue contains an advertisement "Ceramics, Original Creations by TONY REYES, Los Angeles, Michigan 1897." Also in the April issue appears an advertisement for the "Rendezvous Club, the Bar With the Real Continental Atmosphere, Long Beach, California, 5907 East Second, Phone 909-196," operated by RAY and JOHNNY.

Also in the April issue is an advertisement for a song stylist to organize a combo with the request to write to the box number for "One."

The June issue contains the usual advertisement by TONY REYES (supra) and also an advertisement reading "Apartments, Flats, and Houses, reasonable rates for those who are seeking better accomodations," Elm City Renting Service, 153 Court Street, Room 310, New Haven, Connecticut.

The July issue, 1953, in addition to the Black Light Corporation advertisement, there appears an advertisement for the "Zaida's Music Shop," 309 North Ogden Drive, Los Angeles, California.

ENCLOSURES: TO THE BUREAU:

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1. Photostatic copies of May and June, 1953, issues of "One" which have been furnished by [redacted] (X) u
2. Original copy of the July, 1953, issue of "One."

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

The Los Angeles Division maintains no security information identifiable with [redacted]

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[redacted] reported to Special Agent [redacted] on December 15, 1950, that one [redacted] (no address) contributed \$5.00 to the Los Angeles Radio Committee for a rally held December 8, 1950. The efforts of the committee at this meeting were directed to accumulating a fund for the purpose of putting [redacted] back on the air. (X) u

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u [redacted] who refused her address or telephone number, complained to the Los Angeles Office on September 3, 1940. that [redacted] u

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This office has no information that the [redacted] referred to in the two preceding paragraphs has any connection with [redacted] of the Mattachine Foundation Inc.

[redacted] has been active in the affairs of the Mattachine Society and also has provided articles for the magazine "One."

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The records of the Retail Merchants Credit Association contain a file on a [redacted]

[redacted]

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (Cont.)

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(X)u
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
The Los Angeles Office has no information that this
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted] advised Special Agent [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted] (X)u
Los Angeles has no information that this [redacted]
[redacted] who was active
in the affairs of "One, Inc."

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LEADS:

NEW HAVEN OFFICE

At New Haven, Connecticut: Will identify the operators of the Elm City Renting Service, 153 Court Street, Room 310, New Haven, Connecticut, who inserted an advertisement in the June, 1953, issue of "One."

Will ascertain the criminal, credit, and subversive records of the operators of this renting service.

LOS ANGELES OFFICE

At Los Angeles, California: Will ascertain the subversive and criminal records of additional people who gave blood on August 7, 1953, and had such contribution credited to the Mattachine Society when such names are obtained by
[redacted] (X)u

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (Cont.)

INFORMANTS: (Cont.)

b2 b6 b7C b7D	[]	[]
	[]	[] to SA [] November 29, 1950, location 100-18355-1B18, Volume 14, Page 1304.
	[]	[] to SA [] December, 1950, location 100-6330-80.
b2 b6 b7C b7D	[]	[] Riverside Plaza Hotel, New York City, to the New York Division, location 100-28163-53, Page 5.
	[]	[] to SA [] December 15, 1950, 100-19090B-1104.
	[]	[] to the Los Angeles Division September 3, 1940, location 100-0-4277.
b2 b6 b7C b7D	[]	[] to SA [] December, 1950, location 100-19789.
	[]	[] to SA [] December 22, 1952, location []

REFERENCE:

b6
b7C

Bureau letter to San Francisco August 6, 1953.
Report of SA [] July 14, 1953, at San
Francisco, California, captioned "MATTACHINE FOUNDA-
TION."
Los Angeles letter to Bureau dated July 6, 1953,
captioned "One, Inc."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

I-202

(Original to I-202

EDS & PRINCIPALS:

MATT. GILNE FOUNDATION

EDUCATION

1. Education of the general public so as to give them a better understanding concerning homosexuality and sex variation, so that all persons may be accepted as individuals for their own worth and not blindly condemned for their emotional make-up; to correct general misconceptions, bigotries, and prejudices resulting from lack of accurate information regarding sex variants.
2. Education of the homosexuals themselves so that they may better understand not only the causes and conditions of homosexuality, but formulate an adjustment and pattern of behavior that is acceptable to society in general and compatible with recognized institutions of moral and civilized society with respect for the sanctity of home, church and state.

INTERGRO

INTERGRATION

1. Since homosexuals desire acceptance in society, it behooves them to assume community responsibility. They should, as individuals, actively affiliate with community endeavors, such as civic and welfare organizations, religious activities, and citizenship responsibilities, instead of attempting to withdraw into an invert society of their own. For only as they make positive contributions to the general welfare can they expect acceptance and full assimilation into the communities in which they live.
2. The long-term aim is not only to support well-adjusted homosexuals with full integration into society, but to give special aid to mal-adjusted homosexuals for their own welfare as well as that of the community.

SOCIAL ACTION:

1. To secure the active cooperation and support of existing institutions such as psychology departments of universities, state and city welfare groups, mental hygiene departments, and law-enforcement agencies in pursuing the programs of education and integrations.
2. To contact legislators regarding both existing discriminatory statutes and proposed revisions and additions to the criminal code in keeping with the findings of leading psychiatrists and scientific research organizations, so that laws may be promulgated with respect to a realistic attitude toward the behavior of human beings.
3. To eliminate widespread discrimination in the fields of employment, in the professions and in society, as well as to attain personal social acceptance among the respectable members of any community.
4. To dispel the idea that the sex variant is unique, "queer" or unusual but is instead a human being with the same capacities of feeling, thinking and accomplishment as any other human being.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/16/84 BY SP4/ew/jf

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
APR 25 1953	
FBI - CO	

b6
b7C

100-37374-5

I-202

COPY

Post Office Box 259
San Francisco, 1, Calif.

b6
b7C

Dear [redacted]

Thank you for your inquiry dated the '27 concerning the MATTACHINE SOCIETY. Enclosed you will find a copy of the aims and principles of the society.

The best way to get a good idea of the Society is to come to one of the discussion groups. We had an excellent one last tuesday -- a very learned lawyer gave us a talk on "the sex-variant and the law" in a most humorous way. Informative, too.

The next discussion group will meet the twenty-fourth of this month at the FRIENDS CENTER at 1830 Sutter. The meeting starts at eight o'clock sharp and last about an hour and a half; concluded with a get-acquainted "coffee hour" There will be other literature available at this meeting -- however, if you can't make it, be sure to drop us a line and we'll send you the latest that we have. Or give me a call.

I hope to hear from you soon.

b2
b6
b7C
b7D

From [redacted]

9/24/53

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/16/84 BY SP4ew/wh

b6
b7C

100-37394-60

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-403320)

October 7, 1953

SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-37394)

MATTACHINE FOUNDATION, aka.
Mattachine Society
IS-C

Reurlet dated 8/6/53.

b6
b7C

✓ Copies of the report of SA [redacted] dated 7/14/53
at San Francisco have been disseminated to both the Navy and the
Coast Guard as instructed by the Bureau in referred letter. This
matter is being considered RUC.

JD:fra
cc: Los Angeles (Info) (100-45888)

has

(RUC)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/16/84 BY SP4ewj/pt

Search
S
I
F

100-37394-7

100-37394

422 Federal Office Building

San Francisco, California

October 8, 1953

District Intelligence Officer
12th Naval District
Rincon Annex, P.O. Box 3433
San Francisco, California

RE: MATTACHINE FOUNDATION, aka.
Mattachine Society
IS-C

Dear Sir:

Attached please find one copy of the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated July 14, 1953 at San Francisco, entitled as above. Copies of this report are being sent to you in view of your possible interest, in that an unknown man under your jurisdiction was reported in attendance at a meeting of the Mattachine Foundation on May 27, 1953 as set forth in referenced report.

The above information is being submitted for your confidential information only and is not to be distributed outside your department.

Very truly yours,

Wes
WILLIAM M. WHELAN
Special Agent in Charge

Enclosure
REGISTERED
JD:fra

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/16/84 BY 5046w/1

100-37394-2

100-37394

422 Federal Office Building

San Francisco, California

October 8, 1953

Commander
12th U. S. Coast Guard District
630 Sansome Street
San Francisco, California

RE: MATTACHINE FOUNDATION, aka.
Mattachine Society
IS-C

Dear Sir:

b6
b7C

Attached please find one copy of the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated July 14, 1953 at San Francisco, entitled as above. Copies of this report are being sent to you in view of your possible interest, in that an unknown man under your jurisdiction was reported in attendance at a meeting of the Mattachine Foundation on May 27, 1953 as set forth in referenced report.

The above information is being submitted for your confidential information only and is not to be distributed outside your department.

Very truly yours,

WMS
WILLIAM M. WHELAN
Special Agent in Charge

Enclosure
REGISTERED

JD:fra

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/16/84 BY SP4 chf/jfw

100-37394-9

10/14 [initials]
Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT**TO :** SAC (100-37394)**DATE:** 10/7/53b6
b7C**FROM :** [redacted] SA**SUBJECT:** MATTACHINE FOUNDATION
IS (C)b2
b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted] PS, on 10/6/53 furnished a copy of the magazine "One" dated September 1953, and published by subject organization. This contains an article entitled "Are Homosexuals Reds?"; it is being included for the exhibit envelope as a matter of information.

cc [redacted]

b6
b7C

see 1223

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
OCT 8	1953
SAN FRANCISCO	

100-37394-10

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/16/84 BY SP4 [signature]

MATTACHINE FOUNDATION, Inc.
8-21-53

Referring to Schedule of Berkeley-Oakland meetings and activities of Mattachine Foundation for August, 1953:

- (2) Discussion Groups: Tuesday, August 19th at Apt. 17 above Milani's Restaurant.

NOTE: Subscriber for telephone service in Apt. 17, is JERRY LEE, Night Club Entertainer. Notation on subscription card states, "Any message can be left with room-mate, Ashberry 3-5735. This phone number is listed to HOPKINS ELECTRONIC SERVICE, 2973 College Ave., Berkeley. Phone service was to be billed to JOHN R. HOPKINS, and ROBERT J. HOPKINS, the latter no longer being with the Electronic service.

- (3) Social and Membership: Monday, August 10, at Mary's Bar.

NOTE: Mary's Bar is operated by MARY AZAR, who, according to I-199, is a known Lesbian. The bar is known as the "Mary's First & Last Chance" located at 2278 Telegraph Ave., Oakland. It has been put "Out of Bounds" for military personnel.

- (4) Chapter Meetings: Business.
Monday, Aug. 24, 1735 Highland Place, Berkeley.

NOTE: Wm. Paul Rieger and WM. B. BEQUIST have phones at this address. Bequist is reported to be a reporter for the S.F. Chronicle, working out of the Berkeley City Hall.

- (5) Research and Study Group: Meeting, Thursday, July 30, 2804 Cherry St., Berkeley.

NOTE: Affidavit of registration shows that on 8-29-52, DENVER R. FINE registered at the above address, Salesman; Democrat; Born, Illa; 6' 0" Telephone listed to WILLIAM B. WEST, owner of Ford Viot, 53 Lic. No. 4E 787, TAB 2887184.

- (6) Mattachine Barbecue: Aug. 17, Wild Redwood Regional Park.

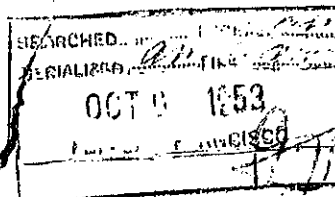
NOTE: Permit taken out by IDA BRACY. The "Pearl's" mentioned in this paragraph is PEARL'S CLUB, 466-12th St. Pearl is a cigar smoking female, who, according to I-200, is a Lesbian, and former owner of Mary's First & Last Chance.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/16/84 BY SP4 [signature]

From [redacted]

8/24/53

b2
b6
b7C
b7D



100-37397-11

SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-45888)

11/4/53

SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-37394)

THE MATTACHINE FOUNDATION, INC.,
Aka The Mattachine Society
IS - C

b6
b7C
b7D

[REDACTED] (keep confidential) on October 29, 1953, furnished a schedule of the Oakland - Berkeley meetings and activities for the month of November, 1953, for the above captioned organization which was received by mail on October 24, 1953.

This mimeographed announcement besides setting forth the activities for the month of November for the Oakland - Berkeley Chapter of the Mattachine Foundation contains a footnote entitled "Convention Notes". This notice sets forth that on November 14 and 15 the Convention of the Mattachine Society will be held in Los Angeles. Two East Bay telephone numbers are set forth for details, including transportation, housing, and other information.

The announcement also states there will be a \$2 registration fee for all attending, whether as delegates or guests. This fee has as its purpose the discouraging of curiosity seekers and other undesirables. The notice sets forth that members and guests are urged to make arrangements to attend as soon as possible so that proper credentials may be obtained.

The above information is set forth for any action determined appropriate by Los Angeles.

REGISTERED

JD:plp

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/16/84 BY SP4/dw/jlp

100-37394-12